

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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9 June 1980

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## PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM

OW301725 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, 28 May--Chinese delegate Cui Yanxu, vice chairman of the board of directors and vice president of the Bank of China, attending the Asia-Pacific Economic Symposium for the first time, said at the meeting 2 days ago that promoting economic cooperation and attracting foreign investment are long-term policies of the Chinese Government. He said: China is willing to cooperate with various countries in the economic and financial field and make active contributions to promoting economic development in this region. His remarks were welcomed by the participants from various countries at the symposium.

In his speech, Cui Yanxu stressed that China would adhere to the principles of equality and mutual benefit in importing technology and inducing foreign investment. He expressed his firm belief that the strengthening of unity among the various countries and the expansion of economic and financial cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region would not only help the economic development of the various countries but also promote peace, stability and prosperity for the entire Asia-Pacific region.

The symposium was held in Tokyo from 26 to 27 May. Some 200 representatives from 15 countries and areas in Asia and Oceania attended the symposium. The participants expressed their respective views on how to develop the circulation of funds and promote economic cooperation among the various countries in the 1980's.

In his message to the symposium, Prime Minister Ohira pointed out: "The prosperity of the Asian-Pacific region is the key to the peace and stability of this region."

Most of the representatives of developing countries attending the symposium held that advanced industrial countries should help other countries through direct investment on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They stressed that this would be the most important step for the developed countries to improve their relations with the developing countries in the 1980's. They also hoped that the developed countries would take a more positive attitude in the transfer of technology and managerial skills.

Fujioka Masao, director of the Japanese Export-Import Bank, suggested in his speech that an Asian-Pacific bankers club be set up to expand contacts between the various Asian-Pacific countries and Japan on financial matters. His suggestion received the support of the participants at the symposium.

## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

HK040632 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 80 p 6

[Short commentary: "Trying To Pinch its Cheeks To Bring Out the Red"]

[Text] To protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Olympic committees and athletes of many countries have refused to take part in the 22d Olympic games to be held in Moscow this summer. According to an announcement made by Chairman Killanin of the International Olympic Committee 5 days after the deadline for registration, the national Olympic committees of 58 countries and regions of the 143 countries and regions accredited as members of the IOC have formally decided to boycott or have refused to register as participants for the Moscow Olympics. This makes the current Olympics, which the Soviet authorities have devoted so much energy and effort to, the darkest page in Olympic history.



The objective of the Olympics is "to educate young people through sport in a spirit of better understanding between each other and of friendship, thereby helping to build a better and more peaceful world." However, the host of the current Olympics, the Soviet Union, has undermined the peace and friendship between the peoples of the world and threatened the security of numerous countries by its armed aggression toward Afghanistan. Until now, the Soviet Union has not only ignored the just demand of the world for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, but has also stepped up suppression and slaughter of the Afghan people. Under such circumstances, holding the Olympics in Moscow runs totally counter to the objective of the Olympic movement and would only be a tool for the Soviet Union to cover up its hegemonist features and deceive world opinion. That was the reason a vigorous movement to boycott the Moscow Olympics has been waged since January. In the past more than 4 months, this struggle has attained great achievements. This indicates that there are more and more people in the world who realize that they must not under any circumstances allow a repetition of the historical events that permitted Hitler to whitewash his deeds by hosting the 1936 Olympics.

Since two-fifths of the members of the IOC will not be participating in the Moscow Olympics and the number of athletes boycotting the Olympic games is half the number originally expected to participate, the current Olympic games will be an Olympics in name only. Among the countries joining the boycott are the United States, West Germany, Canada, Japan and Kenya. Many athletes from these countries have attained top world levels in various sports events. In the past, these countries have usually won 40 to 50 percent of the Olympic gold medals. In some countries where the national Olympic committees have registered to participate, sports organizations for specific events or some of their best athletes have insisted on boycotting the games.

Due to the widespread boycott, even if Moscow is able to pull off the Olympics, world levels in many important events like track and field, swimming, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, hockey, cycling and yachting will not be attained for lack of strong competing teams. Even countries like Italy and Luxembourg, as well as some individual athletes who have agreed to participate in the Olympics, have declared that they will neither take part in the opening ceremony nor attend the Soviet-sponsored receptions or youth festival. Nor would they carry their national flags or sing their national anthems.

Since the coming Moscow Olympics will not have representations on a worldwide scale, many people say that the games can only be regarded as an ordinary sports competition. Some even say that it will only be a sports competition between the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries. However, the Soviet Union is trying to pinch its cheeks to bring out the red. It says that "the boycott of the Olympic games has ended in failure." But of what use is this trick of deception and self-deception? One can readily see who has failed.

#### WARSAW PACT HOLDS 'SPRING-80' EXERCISE

OW050114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 (XINHUA)--A mock warfare code-named "Spring-80" was held by the unified armed forces of the Warsaw treaty states in the northern and western parts of Poland between May 26 and June 4, according to a report of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY.

Military commanders and staff members of Poland, the Soviet Union, and the German Democratic Republic took part in the exercises which were conducted as part of a training programme of the unified armed forces and directed by Polish Minister of Defence army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The war game was intended to increase the organizational and commanding capability of the high command in war, it was reported.



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It was another manoeuvre held in Poland by the unified armed forces since the "Shield-76" military exercises in 1976. Some observers here described the war game as an "excellent footnote" to Brezhnev's peace talks at the recent Warsaw summit conference.

#### ECONOMIC GROUP LEAVES FOR U.S., CANADA

OW311648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31. (XINHUA)--A Chinese economic study group left Beijing by air this morning for the United States to attend a symposium on China's economy in New York sponsored by the U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank at the invitation of Mr. David Rockefeller, chairman of the board, and Mr. Willard C. Butcher, president, of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The group is led by Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

Members of the group include Zou Tong, vice-minister of the coal industry; Zeng Zhi, vice-minister of communications; and Li Tianxiang, vice-minister of the petroleum industry. Bu Ming, adviser of the group and president of the Bank of China, will leave later to attend the symposium.

After visiting the U.S.A., Rong Yiren will lead a delegation of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation to visit Canada.

#### GU MU MEETS WHO DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

OW061718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA)--Dr. T.A. Lambo, deputy director general of the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), and Mrs. Lambo met here this afternoon with Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu. Dr. Lambo is well-known to the Chinese people and has visited China three times.

During this afternoon's meeting, Vice-Premier Gu Mu paid tribute to Dr. Lambo for his efforts in developing friendly cooperation between the W.H.O. and the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. He looked forward to even more fruitful results as a result of this cooperation. Vice-Minister of Public Health Wang Wei was present.

Dr. and Mrs. Lambo will leave Beijing shortly to visit Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou cities before leaving China.

#### BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS RECEIVE ROCK SAMPLES--Beijing, 2 Jun--The Chinese Academy of Sciences yesterday presented a box of 20 Tibetan rock samples to each of the representatives of the 61 institutes, universities and associations from 17 countries who attended the recent symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The samples were collected along the suture where the European-Asian plate meets the Indian plate and they are of significant help in geological studies. Every sample bears a number, and a map of southern Tibet with capitons is attached to the box, showing the samples' names and the places where they were collected. The visiting scientists were apparently delighted. Another box of six specimens was presented to each visiting scientist or scholar personally. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 2 Jun 80 OW]

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VICE PREMIER GENG BIAO CONCLUDES VISIT

Departs Honolulu

OW070726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao and his party left Honolulu for home via Tokyo today, concluding their official visit to the United States.

In Hawaii yesterday, Vice Premier Geng met Admiral Robert L. J. Long, commander-in-chief in the Pacific and had a luncheon and barge tour of Pearl Harbor hosted by Admiral Donald C. David, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Admiral and Mrs. Long held a reception in honour of Vice-Premier Geng and his wife Zhao Lanxiang yesterday evening, at which the significance of the Chinese vice-premier's visit and his talks with U.S. officials was stressed.

Admiral Long pointed out at the reception that Geng's visit has further strengthened the ties between the two defense establishments and has encouraged further relations between the two countries. He toasted the "growing friendship and the furthering of the mutual security interests which have been enhanced" by Geng's visit.

Vice-Premier Geng stressed that the development of the relations between China and the United States not only conforms to the interests of the two peoples, but the interests of the people throughout the world. To make the Pacific area really Pacific, he said, requires not only the efforts of the United States but the efforts of all the countries along the Pacific coast.

The Chinese party was seen off at the airport in Honolulu today by Admiral and Mrs. Long and the wife of the governor of the State of Hawaii.

Discusses Visit in Tokyo

OW080453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO--Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao said here Saturday night that he had found common views in principle with U.S. leaders on many of the current world issues during his recent visit to Washington. Geng, now here on his way home from the United States, had talks with Japanese Government officials at a dinner party held at the Iikura Guesthouse of the Foreign Ministry.

The Chinese leader repeated China's criticism that the Soviet Army has been directed for expansionist actions and that the Soviet forces would not so readily withdraw from Afghanistan. Touching on the Cambodian issue, Geng was quoted as telling the Japanese officials that China would not oppose the so-called political solution to the issue. However, he repeated China's posture that the Vietnamese Army should pull out of Cambodia and that Beijing cannot recognize the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime. He was reported to have stressed that the Democratic Kampuchea government of ousted Chinese-supported Pol Pot, would be the only one able to settle the Cambodian problem.

The Japanese officials present at the meeting included Deputy Foreign Minister Yasue Katori and Akitane Kiuchi, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. The Chinese leader is to leave here for home Monday afternoon.



## RENMIN RIBAO Article

OW080715 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao's visit to the United States is a "successful" one which "further promotes mutual understanding and friendly feelings." This is the gist of an article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today co-signed by Wang Fei, correspondent of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and XINHUA correspondent Zhou Zexin.

The visit, the article says, was made at a time "when the international situation has entered into a crucial stage. The invading Soviet troops are still occupying Afghanistan and continuing to reinforce deployment with a view to conducting sanguinary suppression of the unsubmitting Afghan people. In Indochina, the Vietnamese aggressors who are pampered by the Soviet Union at the cost of 3 million U.S. dollars a day, are still lording it over Kampuchea and slaughtering the Kampuchean people. The root causes of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea lie in the policy of aggression and expansion of the Soviet hegemonists, and the two are interconnected. The hegemonist policy of aggression and expansion has posed a grave threat to international security and world peace, throwing a dangerous challenge to the 80s."

Geng Biao pointed out in a speech that since this represents a strategic challenge, it calls for a strategic response; the aggressors must be checked, while those resisting the aggressors must be accorded assistance; and tactical flexibility should in no way damage the principled resistance to aggression.

The article says, "The results of the talks between Geng Biao and U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown show that China and the United States hold identical views on the overall matter of resolutely meeting strategic challenges in the eighties. This, is a significant result of the Sino-U.S. high-level talks. Obviously, the common realization of this need not only conforms with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but is also good tidings for all the Third World peoples who cherish their own independence, freedom and international security."

As regards bilateral relations, the article points out, friendly exchanges between the two countries have been increasing steadily since the normalization of relations. The exchange of visits between Geng Biao and Harold Brown indicates that the relations between the two countries have entered a new domain--contacts and exchanges between their defence agencies. "This shows," the article adds, "that the process of normalization is being extended to every aspect in the relations of the two countries." "In this respect," the article points out, "what is needed at present is neither high-sounding words about friendship nor cursory sightseeing, but an intensive and meticulous survey, solid work and steady progress."

## MUSKIE DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN, U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

OW090806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 8 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is "such a significant threat or potential threat to the strategic interests of the United States that we cannot back off from our resistance to that," declared U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie during the NBC television program "Meet the Press" today.



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As the Soviets are encountering resistance, the secretary asserted, "they are bound to begin reassessing their policy, as they obviously are," though, that does not mean there will be an earlier easy resolution. He reaffirmed his stance on the SALT Two treaty that ratification of this treaty is in U.S. national interests but he noted, "As long as the Russian presence in Afghanistan is as it is, there are not the votes in the Senate to ratify it."

Replying to a question on U.S.-China relations, the secretary made it clear that he did not agree with the Republican candidate for presidential nomination Ronald Reagan, who proclaimed repeatedly that the U.S. should go back to an official relationship with Taiwan. It would upset the U.S. developing relationship with the People's Republic of China, said Muskie, "I think it would be a step backward and an undesirable one."

On Middle East, Muskie once again criticized [the] Israeli's settlement policy, saying the U.S. thought it was "illegal" and "disruptive" of proceeding with the autonomy negotiations. But, he said he was not "discouraged" and he thought the possibilities for a peaceful settlement "have not yet been exhausted". With respect to the possible initiative on the part of European allies on Middle East, he said: "We would not object to an initiative that did not undermine the talks, if it was constructive in nature, but I would not like to see an initiative that would divert attention from the Camp David talks."

#### HUGHES-LED MARYLAND DELEGATION MEETS CHINESE LEADERS

##### Wan Li Hosts Banquet

OW051604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the U.S. State of Maryland led by its Governor Harry Hughes met here this afternoon with Vice-Premier Wan Li. The purpose of their visit is to sign an agreement on friendly ties between Maryland State and Anhui Province.

Before his appointment as Vice-Premier in April this year, Wan Li served as chairman of the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Vice-Premier Wan Li visited the State of Maryland in September last year at the invitation of Governor Hughes.

Following the meeting, a banquet in honour of the Maryland delegation was given by Vice-Premier Wan Li. Present on the occasion were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Vice-Governor Hou Yong of Anhui Province, as well as the U.S. charge d'affaires, Mr. J. Stapleton Roy.

##### Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW091212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping here this morning met and had a friendly conversation with a delegation from the U.S. State of Maryland led by its Governor Harry Hughes. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Wan Li, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan and Vice-Governor Hou Yong of Anhui Province. Mr. J. Stapleton Roy, U.S. charge d'affaires a.i., was also present at the meeting.

##### AFP: Deng Reaffirms Resignation Plans

OW090934 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, June 9 (AFP)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese strongman, has reaffirmed that he intends to resign from his vice-premiership in August. He said this while meeting with Harry Hughes, visiting governor of the State of Maryland (United States), American sources said.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPERT ADVISES PRC ON SOIL CONSERVATION

OW251201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 May--"Pay attention to water and soil conservation and carry out agricultural capital construction in light of local conditions." This is a suggestion put forward by (Hinton), UN agricultural organization advisor and U.S. agricultural expert, at a recent cadres' vocational study meeting, organized by the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery.

(Hinton) is an old friend of the Chinese people. Since the 1940's, he has come to China many times to work and has made several inspection tours. He recently inspected Nei Monggol, Shanxi and other areas. According to the results of his inspection tours and on the basis of his experience in running agricultural farms in the United States, he is convinced that China should pay greater attention to doing a good job in water and soil conservation. He said that in some areas in China no attention has been paid to planting trees and grass and irrational cultivation and construction methods are still employed. This has led to a serious loss of water and soil and caused the cultivated layer to increasingly thin out. Eventually the land will have to be abandoned. This is a great pity. China is a country with vast territory. The conditions in various areas vary sharply. It is necessary to carry out agricultural capital construction in the light of local conditions and gradually popularize, on a trial basis, gentle slope terraced fields and the method of little or no plowing in order to conserve water and soil and to avoid repeating the U.S. experience which led to a great loss of water and soil erosion.

(Hinton) proposed that the method of building terraced fields on gentle slopes should be tried out in China's northeast and northwest regions, while the method of little or no plowing can be popularized step by step there.

CONSERVATIONISTS INVITED TO ASSIST WITH PANDA PROJECT

OW271248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA)--William Conway, 50, an American conservationist and an expert on the design of captive breeding facilities, has been invited to come to China to help with the design of a research centre for the protection of the giant panda, according to an action plan which has been agreed upon here this afternoon by the Chinese side and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The WWF offers a generous sum as its first installment to the People's Republic of China for the protection of the giant panda, says the action plan, which is to be signed by both sides in Gland, Switzerland, in late June. Beginning from last year, China has spent 15 million yuan for protecting the panda, the country's most prized animal, and more is to be earmarked for this purpose.

The action plan, which will go into effect this autumn, is in two parts. The first deals with the construction of the centre and the second with its research programme. Both are designed to provide conditions and information to help ensure the survival of the beloved and well-known mammal and its ecosystem.

Dr. George Schaller, who joined in the discussions, said, "It's fast to work out the good plan because we all work for the same goal." Dr. George Schaller, New York Zoological Society conservation director and a noted wildlife biologist, has been selected by the WWF to work with Chinese panda experts and scientific workers to contribute to the research of the panda project. "Let's work hard together and hope for successes. We all hope that the panda will stay in China forever," he said. "There may not be quick successes, but it's a long-term plan," he added.



## XINHUA REPORTS SINO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT

OWO61238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA)--An agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1980 was signed here today between the government of the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It was signed by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and I.T. Grishin, leader of the Soviet Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, attended the signing ceremony and met with I.T. Grishin, and the Soviet Government trade delegation.

Soviet Ambassador I.S. Scherbakov was present at the meeting and the signing ceremony. After the signing of the agreement, Zheng Tuobin gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Vice-minister I.T. Grishin arrived in Beijing yesterday.

## KIRILENKO DISCUSSES USSR'S ENERGY PROBLEM

OWO50128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 4 (XINHUA)--Energy has become a pressing problem in the Soviet Union as was shown at a 2-day party meeting ending yesterday. Attended by 750 delegates, the meeting was called by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party for an exclusive discussion of the problem, according to PRAVDA today.

Addressing the meeting, Andrey Kirilenko, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPSU, pointed out that "the development of electric power--a key link in economic sectors--has never lost its urgency in the past, nor will it in future." "World situations has made it imperative to successfully fulfill the Soviet programme for developing electric power," because it "plays a vital role in building up the country's economic and defence potential."

He blames the Soviet Power and Electrification Ministry "for falling short of the last year's target in building electric power stations, and for failing to put as many projects into production as planned in the first five months of this year." He also criticized certain machine-builders for failing to live up to their contracts and ensure equipment supplies to power stations.

Power production has been increasing steadily in the Soviet Union in recent years, but has been accompanied with alarming wastes. Kirilenko disclosed that "last year nearly 14,000 enterprises had consumed more power than they were allowed to."

Of late, it has been reported in the Western press that the Soviet Union is going to experience an "energy crisis". Kirilenko pointed out at the meeting that "it is our duty to anticipate our future energy problem." He stressed the need to build more atomic power stations and the use of solar energy and earth heat. He also called on those working in coal and oil sectors "to speed up extraction of fuels."



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HUA GUOFENG MEETS DPRK ARMY DELEGATION

OW081302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met with a goodwill mission of the Korean People's Army here this afternoon. The mission is led by Lieutenant-General Paek Hak-in, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Hua Guofeng joined the Korean visitors in reviewing the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, states, peoples and armies of China and Korea. Hua Guofeng stated: "The three principles and five-point programme proposed by Comrade Kim Il-sung for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland are correct proposals for solving the Korean question. The Korean people all hope for a reunification, and Korea will eventually be reunified."

Lieutenant-General Paek Hak-in thanked the Chinese Government and people for their resolute support to the endeavor and struggle carried on by the Korean people to reunify their country.

Present on the occasion were Zhao Ke, Chinese vice-minister of national defense, and Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Also present were Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Col. Kim Pyong-ho, military attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

BRIEFS

NIIGATA DELEGATION LEAVES HARBIN--Harbin, 2 June--A 16-member goodwill mission from the Japanese city of Niigata wound up a week-long visit to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, yesterday and left for official visits to Shenyang and Dalian in Liaoning Province. The Japanese delegation, led by the mayor of Niigata, Kihachiro Kawakami, met with the Heilongjiang provincial governor, Chen Lei, and other administrative leaders for talks on cultural and trade contacts between the two cities. Harbin and Niigata signed an agreement of friendship last December. Both sides agreed during last week's talks to exchange students of the Chinese and Japanese languages and established cooperation agreements between hospitals and primary schools in the two cities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 2 Jun 80 OW]

JAPANESE MONKS END VISIT--Hangzhou, 2 June--A group of 130 Japanese Buddhist monks led by the Venerable Kinei Otgana left Hangzhou for home yesterday after completing a four-day pilgrimage to Tiantong Temple, in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province. The monks belong to the Caodong sect, a Japanese branch of the Chan sect of Buddhism, which was founded by the Venerable Michimoto after his study at the Tiantong Temple in the 13th century. The monks paid homage at the temple, and also visited a number of scenic spots in Zhejiang Province. They were welcomed by the deputy governor of the province, Chen Zoulin, at an official reception on their arrival. The monks flew back to Japan via Hong Kong. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 2 Jun 80 OW]

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GUANGMING RIBAO ON SOVEREIGNTY OVER XISHA, NANSHA ISLANDS

OW090321 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] GUANGMING RIBAO today carries an article by (Dai Kelai) commenting on two white papers released by Vietnam with regard to the ownership of Xisha and Nansha Islands. The article points out: The Xisha and Nansha Islands have been China's territory since ancient times. The sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over these islands is indisputable. We have not only sufficient historical facts as evidence, but our sovereignty has also been widely acknowledged by many countries. Both the white papers issued by the Saigon authorities of South Vietnam in 1975 and by Vietnam's Foreign Ministry last September vainly attempt to claim the Xisha and Nansha Islands as Vietnam's territory.

After comparing the two white papers, the article points out: Hanoi's white paper is actually an abridged version of the white paper released by the Saigon regime. Vietnam's white paper has not only failed to prove that these islands are Vietnam's territory, but also completely laid bare the ugly features of national expansionism and regional hegemonism of the Vietnamese authorities in international affairs.

THAILAND REFUSES TO TALK WITH HENG SAMRIN REGIME

OW080809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 8 (XINHUA)--The Thai Government has ruled out the possibility of holding talks with the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Government Spokesman Somsak Chuto told reporters upon his return from West Germany yesterday that Thailand could not respond to the Heng Samrin regime's call for talks with Thailand "because we do not recognize that government."

The Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh regime yesterday proposed to hold talks with the Thai Government "at any level, as soon as possible" to end what it claimed to be intervention and sabotage in Kampuchea. Somsak, who is also minister attached to the Prime Minister's office, said, "Since we don't recognize the Heng Samrin government there is nothing to talk about. How can we hold talks under such circumstances?"

Thailand has ignored a previous similar proposal from the Phnom Penh regime. According to today's NATION REVIEW a senior Thai official said, "responding in any way to the call would constitute recognition of the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime."

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS MALAYSIAN ENVOY

OW061618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with the new Malaysian Ambassador to China Mr. A.S. Talalla.

BRIEFS

HONG KONG BULK CARRIERS--Beijing, 17 May--The China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry (CCSI) announced today that it would build a bulk carrier of 27,000 mtdw for the Hong Kong Regent Shipping Ltd. under a contract signed by the two sides here Thursday. This is the first ship export contract of its kind the Chinese corporation ever signed. The Hong Kong Regent Shipping Ltd. had also signed an agreement with CCSI for further purchase of Chinese ships, the CCSI said. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 17 May 80 OW]



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TEXT IRAN TO RECEIVE GRAIN SUPPLY FROM TURKEY

OW081643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 8 (XINHUA)--Turkey is to meet Iran's future demands for cereals including wheat, barley and corn, the PARS News Agency reported today. Under a trade agreement between the two countries signed here yesterday with immediate effect after five days' talks, the two sides also agreed on the transit of goods to Iran across Turkey.

Turkey will also study Iran's needs for meat, livestock, medicine and some other items, with the result to be announced soon after.

During the talks, the two sides discussed the possibility of exporting Iranian oil to Turkey.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON ATTACKS ON PALESTINIAN MAYORS

HK060356 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 80 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Grave Provocation"]

[Text] Tension is building on the West Bank of the Jordan River occupied by Israel, an area which has not been exactly peaceful before, because of bomb explosions aimed at murdering Palestinian mayors.

On 2 June, Israeli Zionist elements engineered a series of explosions in the cities of Nablus, Ramallah, Jala and El Bireh on the West Bank of the Jordan River in which two Palestinian mayors were seriously wounded, another narrowly escaped and seven Palestinians were injured. This was another incident of grave provocation by the Israeli authorities since they forcibly expelled some Palestinian leaders, including the mayors of Jala and Halhul and the Muslim judge of Jala.

These murderous acts were apparently a carefully calculated plot. On the same day, similar bombing incidents occurred in several cities on the West Bank. According to reports, they happened within "15 minutes" of each other and were all aimed at Palestinian leaders. The contemptible methods employed reflect the despicable motives behind the bombings. The Israeli diehards who insist on aggression and expansion intended, by means of terror, to stem the raging tide of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their legitimate national rights. Nevertheless, this can only evoke stronger opposition from the Palestinian people and the whole Arab nation.

It is widely known that the obstinate policies of the Israeli authorities constitute the main obstacle to a solution to the Palestinian problem. The Begin government refuses to withdraw from the unlawfully occupied Arab lands and dismantle Jewish settlements. On the contrary, it continues to expand the settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and has even designated Jerusalem as the inseparable and permanent capital of Israel in a bill adopted not long ago. Begin's actions have also aroused strong misgivings and opposition in Israel itself. This led to the resignation of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, an important member of Begin's cabinet, and his calling for an early general election to topple Begin. Put on a tight spot both internally and internationally, the Begin government has resorted to expulsion and deliberate murder of Palestinian leaders to maintain its shaky rule and bankrupt policies, attempting by means of terror to force the Palestinian inhabitants to leave their homeland and annex Palestine permanently.  
[paragraph continues]



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These perverse acts of the Begin Government certainly cannot save it from its doom. Begin's dream of benefiting himself by hurting others will surely explode. The Palestinian people will most certainly overcome all obstacles on the path of victory in obtaining their legitimate national rights.

AS-SADAT PLEDGES SUPPORT OF KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE TO ENVOY

OW021306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, June 1 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has pledged that the Egyptian people will continue to support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

President as-Sadat told Kampuchean Ambassador Chan Youran who presented his credentials to him yesterday that the arrival of the new ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea indicated the opening of a new era in the relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Chan Youran conveyed thanks of President Khieu Samphan, the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea to President as-Sadat, and through him, to the Egyptian Government and people for their support of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the expansionists. Present on the occasion was Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SENEGAL

OW031329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Dakar, June 2 (XINHUA)--"Driven to bay by the defeat of their 1979-80 dry season offensive, the Hanoi authorities are intensifying their political and diplomatic manoeuvres," declared Madame Ieng Thirith, Democratic Kampuchean minister of social affairs and special envoy of President of the Presidium of State and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan here this evening.

Ieng Thirith told reporters at the airport upon her arrival that Vietnam "intends to continue the extermination of our over five million population left and swallow up all our territory so as to integrate it into its so-called 'Indo-Chinese federation' which is no other than 'grand Vietnam'."

On behalf of the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea she expressed gratitude to Senegal for its fraternal support to and solidarity with their just struggle against the special warfare of racial extermination launched by the Vietnamese expansionists and supported by the Soviet expansionists.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Ieng Thirith has come here for a four-day official visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Senegalese Minister of Social Action Basacar Diagne.

ZIMBABWE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MUZENDA VISITS PRC

Meets With Hua Guofeng

OW061900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met and had a cordial conversation with Simon V. Muzenda, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

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During their conversation, Premier Hua once again extended his congratulations on Zimbabwe's independence. "Since its independence, the Government of Zimbabwe headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has adopted wise domestic and foreign policies which have won the support of people at home and more friends in other countries. The Chinese Government and people highly evaluate and appreciate your policies," he added.

Premier Hua said the Chinese Government would give Zimbabwe in the course of building up the country, positive assistance that China could render.

He asked Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda to convey his regards to Prime Minister Mugabe.

Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda said it was a great honor to be able to visit China. He thanked the Chinese Government for dispatching Foreign Minister Huang Hua to attend the independence celebrations in Zimbabwe. "Since our independence," he said, "we have a lot of work to do. We plan to build up the country and develop our economy, try to bring about understanding among our different races and strengthen our unity to realize the goal beneficial to the people, as outlined by Prime Minister Mugabe," he added.

Present at the meeting were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Li Ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

This afternoon, Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda and Chinese Vice-Minister Li Ke held talks on economic cooperation between the two countries.

Departs for DPRK

OW070757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA)--Simon V. Muzenda, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe, and his party left here by plane for Pyongyang at noon today at the end of a successful goodwill visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Bo Yibo, vice-premier; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Li Ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries. Also present at the airport was Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

NIGERIA, PRC EXTEND TECHNICAL TEAM'S SERVICE

OW061910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Lagos, June 6 (XINHUA)--A protocol on extension of the service period of the Chinese borehole technical team in Nigeria and a "certificate of job completion" were signed here today between China and Nigeria. The latter document marks the formal handing-over to the Nigerian Government of the total 40 boreholes drilled by Chinese technicians in the Chad Basin development authority area of the Borno State.

Chinese Ambassador Lei Yang and Nigerian Minister of Water Resources Alhaji N. Mahmudu signed the two documents on behalf of their respective governments. Before the signature, the Nigerian minister in his brief speech said that the construction of the boreholes in a drought afflicted area of Nigeria was a practical demonstration of the concern of the Chinese Government for the progress and well-being of Nigeria. In his reply, the Chinese ambassador expressed his conviction that friendship between the two countries and peoples just like the water which has a far source will surely flow on and on for ever.

The Chinese borehole technicians started well-drilling in Nigeria in 1977.



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REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF ARGENTINE PRESIDENT VIDELA

Hua Guofeng Banquet Speech

PY061420 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1547 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Speech by Premier Hua Guofeng at banquet he hosted in honor of visiting Argentine President Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla at the Great Hall of the People on 5 June]

[Text] Beijing, 5 June (TELAM)--Your Excellency, President Jorge Rafael Videla and Lady Videla, respected guests from the Argentine nation, friends and comrades:

Today, we greatly rejoice at being able to honor here, his excellency, the President of Argentina Jorge Rafael Videla and his wife. In the history of the relations between our two nations Your Excellency is the first Argentine president to visit China. Your Excellency's visit, Mr President, is not only a symbol of the great development attained in the friendly relations between the two countries, but will, undoubtedly, have a significant influence on the further development of these relations as well. I wish to warmly welcome President Videla and his wife as well as the other distinguished Argentine guests on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

Argentina is a beautiful country of abundant natural wealth. The Argentine people have written brilliant pages of the history of Latin American liberation. Ever since its independence, the Argentine people have attained remarkable success in their efforts toward protecting their natural sovereignty and building their fatherland. Argentina has not only a strong agricultural and livestock sector and is one of the main producers and exporters of grains and meat in the world, but has also managed to greatly develop its industries, communications and transport. It has reached a high cultural, academic, scientific and technological level. In recent years, under the leadership of President Videla, Argentina has attained new and important goals in the construction of the country. At the same time, Argentina has implemented an independent foreign policy and has remained a staunch supporter of the principles of self-determination of the peoples and the noninterference in domestic affairs of other nations. It has actively defended the nonaligned movement, it has advocated the establishment of a new international economic system and has strained to increase the unity and cooperation in Latin America. It has played a positive role in international affairs and has positively contributed to the cause of world peace, thus winning for itself the gratitude of the peoples.

Argentina is one of the Latin American countries with which China has been developing political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological relations from the beginning of the 1970's. China and Latin American countries are developing nations and are facing equally difficult tasks defending national independence and sovereignty of their states, developing the national economy and pursuing modernization. Therefore, we must treat each other not only with affection and mutual support, but we must also learn from our weaknesses by taking advantage of the knowledge of the others, and step up our cooperation in many aspects. We are convinced that prospects for developing friendly relations and for broadening exchanges between China and the Latin American countries are playing an important role in world affairs. On major international issues, many Latin American countries like Argentina uphold justice, oppose superpower contention for hegemony, oppose interference in internal affairs of other countries and armed invasion of sovereign countries and resolutely uphold the United Nations Charter and its criterion on international relations. China attaches importance to and highly appreciates the just stand of these Latin American countries and is willing to make common efforts with them to contribute to safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of all countries and defending world peace.

Your Excellency, Mr President, the peoples of the world, especially those of the developing countries, desire peace, and a long period of peace and international stability, in order to be able to build their own countries. However, contention between the super-powers and the hegemonist aggression and expansion have caused disturbances in the world.

While ushering in the eighties, people witnessed the outraged Soviet armed aggression against Afghanistan and Vietnam's continuing war of aggression against Kampuchea. This cannot but cause grave concern throughout the whole world. These acts of aggression not only endangered the existence of individual countries and nations, but harbored monstrous hegemonist ambitions. In effect they constitute war provocations against all peace-loving countries and people. Completely ignoring the strong condemnation expressed in world opinion, the expansionists openly declared that their aggression was justified. They attempted to impose their armed invasions of neighbouring countries on the world as a fait accompli. This is absolutely intolerable. The United Nations General Assembly's resolutions concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan represent the just demand of the people the world over. The unconditional implementation of these resolutions is the only correct way leading to peace and detente, and can make it possible to prevent war from spreading. It is in the interest of all peace-loving countries and people to oppose aggression, expansionism and hegemonism. We must join efforts and implement effective measures to effectively curtail aggression and defend peace.

Your Excellency, Mr President, despite the great geographic distance between them, the peoples of China and Argentina have had bonds of friendship for a long time. With the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972 a new stage of bilateral relations was opened between China and Argentina. The contacts between the two states have been increasing, as well as exchanges in the fields of the economy, commerce, science, technology and culture. Facts have proved that despite the differences in our countries' social systems, the path for our friendship and cooperation is broad. This visit of President Videla and the in-depth talks between the leaders of the two states will allow us to lay solid foundations for a greater development of the friendly cooperation between the two countries and for the friendship between the two peoples. I want to extend my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's success in your visit to our country, and may the distinguished Argentine guests have a happy stay in China.

I now invite all of you to toast to the prosperity of the Argentine Republic and the well-being of its people;

To the constant development of the friendly cooperation between China and Argentina and of the friendship between their peoples;

To the health of His Excellency President Jorge Rafael Videla and his wife;

To the health of all the distinguished Argentine guests; and to the health of the friends and comrades who are with us today.

#### Videla Banquet Speech

PY061725 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Speech by Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla at banquet held at the Great Hall of the People on 5 June]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Jun (TELAM)--First of all, may I convey to the Chinese Government and people the friendly greetings of the Argentine nation and its government, and our most sincere gratitude for the warm welcome we have received.



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We have come to the People's Republic of China with friendly and long-standing admiration which transcend the cultural and ideological differences between our two countries. We hope that these feelings will lay an ever-broadening foundation for the constant expansion and strengthening of fruitful bilateral relations between our two countries.

However, our trip has also been motivated by our foreign policy, which advocates the basic principle of direct contact between peoples and governments.

Based on this principle we are especially interested in getting to know the Chinese situation, the thinking of this country's leaders and the projects they may have.

We are familiar, of course, with your ancient culture and the achievements of your civilization. The achievements of your forebears bring benefits to all mankind even today. We also know of your modern history and the strenuous efforts that continue to be made by your people and your present government to elevate China, a country with a vast territory which is strategically important, to its rightful place in the family of nations.

From this brief report, the government and people of China will be able to see that Argentina has attained domestic peace and international respect at a very high cost. This has taught us to appreciate the immense value of these assets. Therefore, Argentina opens its doors and is willing to have frequent dialogues with those countries that genuinely want peace and progress and are ready to cooperate in building a better and more stable world for our generation and for posterity.

This convulsed world of ours demands ever-increasing courage, energy, creativity and responsibility from both leaders and people.

We are deeply concerned about the existing grave and tense situation between the big powers--not only in political but also in economic fields--and its consequences.

However, we are even more concerned about the fact that stands out in today's reality, that is, no big power, however strong, is capable of guaranteeing world peace and order; therefore, international cooperation is imperative.

Other equally significant events help produce sudden political and social changes. Among them we can point to the great scientific and technological progress which, unfortunately, has not led to the closing of the schism between developed and developing countries.

In turn, the swift growth of the demand for certain raw materials and the population explosion, coupled with the restrictions imposed on the access of developing nations to certain markets, have led to a supply crisis, underconsumption, and economic wars which do nothing to strengthen the hope for a new, more just and united international order.

However, there are certain positive signs, such as the role which is being played by the new power centers whose increasingly active presence within the community of the nations is motivated, among other reasons, by the need to establish a balance which would guarantee to all peoples the access to progress and well-being.

These new power centers and their attitude toward current challenges imply a higher degree of interdependence, which Argentina wants to improve further by means of direct, frank and open dialogues in line with a generous and at the same time realistic cooperation.

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Our nation has the right to and the will for a responsible participation within the framework of the world's significant issues.

Mr Premier, we have analyzed your policy of four modernizations which is aimed at systemizing and rationalizing the efforts of your entire nation. We believe that this policy, as a means of improving the situation inside China and bettering its status in the world, will help the People's Republic of China achieve progress in the social, economic, scientific and technological fields. In the course of our talks we have been able to see that the People's Republic of China and Argentina have common concerns and that they share many viewpoints with regard to the manner in which the international community can return to the path of progress in order and harmony.

There also exists vast possibilities for cooperation in various fields between our two countries.

In this regard, we are going to conclude some agreements formalizing the many activities we have launched. This clearly shows that when we, the Chinese and Argentines, talk about cooperation, we are speaking of a reality, not a mere wish.

We are fully satisfied with all this. Please believe that it is this which will push us forward along this fruitful road. It is also my conviction that it will help expand and further activate the existing positive, amicable and friendly relations between us. Thus, I would like to be allowed to propose a toast to the future of the contacts which we hope will be more frequent and close between our two nations:

[Words indistinct] sincere wishes for progress within the international system;

To the health of Premier Hua Guofeng; and

To the health of my distinguished companions at the table.

Continues Talks With Hua

OWO61322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng and Argentine President General Jorge Rafael Videla continued talks at the guesthouse here this afternoon. The talks proceeded in a sincere atmosphere and lasted for more than two hours, according to a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Premier Hua Guofeng expounded China's views on current international situation and its foreign relations. He condemned hegemonism for its acts of aggression and expansion in many regions of the world and its interference in internal affairs of other countries.

The Chinese premier said China firmly supports the just struggle of the people of various countries to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

The two leaders had a full exchange of views on world situation and other issues of common interest during the talks today and yesterday, the spokesman said, adding that they shared converging views on many important international issues.

The spokesman said Premier Hua and President Videla had pledged common efforts and close cooperation in further developing friendly relations between China and Argentina and relations between these two countries and other Latin American countries.



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Attends Opera With Tan Zhenlin

OWO61736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA)--Argentine President General Jorge Rafael Videla, Mrs. Videla and other members of their party this evening attended a concert of Chinese instrumental music, singing, dancing and the Beijing opera "Uproar in Heaven".

Accompanying the distinguished guests at the performance were Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; and Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present were the Argentine ambassador, Mr. Paulino D.A. Musacchio and members of the Argentine Embassy.

The performance was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

This morning, President and Mrs. Videla visited the Great Wall and a Ming dynasty tomb in the company of Wang Xiaoyi, vice-mayor of Beijing.

Hosts Banquet 7 Jun

OWO71659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA)--The visiting Argentine president, General Jorge Rafael Videla and Mrs. Videla hosted a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Among the guests were Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife Madame Xu Hanbing, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Tan Zhenlin, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Liu Lantao, Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Minister of Culture Huang Zhen, leading members of other Chinese Government departments, ranking officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, representatives of the All-China Women's Federation, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal People's Government, and Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Xu Zhongfu.

The banquet began with the playing of the national anthems of China and Argentina. Both President Videla and Premier Hua Guofeng delivered speeches. Attending the banquet were President Videla's entourage, the Argentine Ambassador Mr. Paulino D.A. Musacchio and other Argentine visitors.

President Videla and Mrs. Videla visited the Palace Museum and the Temple of Heaven this afternoon.

Videla Banquet Speech

#YO72214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1552 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text of speech by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla at a banquet he hosted on 7 June]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (TELAM)--This banquet which we affectionately host today is designed to express our appreciation to you, Mr Premier, and through you, to the government and people of China who have been kind enough to invite us to visit your great country.

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The successive meetings which we have held, within the framework of a dialogue which we have sought to make profound, broad and sincere, have helped us, I believe, to get to know and understand each other better.

Today we can say that we know, from our own experience, the cultural and historic background of this noble people. We know their current status quo and their future prospects through your program for the four modernizations. The main thing, however, is that we have understood that Argentina and China, by means of mutual aid and cooperation, can find the paths which will lead to the attainment of the goals which each government feels are the best for its people.

The economic, scientific and technological agreements which we have just signed have taken place within the framework of the political decision to maintain mutual cooperation. However, beyond these agreements which we have signed, we have understood and, especially, we have concluded that China and Argentina, united by common efforts, can move forward toward the building of a better, more peaceful and just world. Fully convinced that this is possible I would like you to join me in a toast. First of all I would like to toast to the hope that cooperation, understanding and friendship will continue uniting Argentina and China. I would also like to toast to the personal health of the premier; and finally to the health and happiness of the distinguished companions at this table who are sharing with us this banquet to fraternal friendship.

#### Text of Hua Speech

PY080124 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1620 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text of speech given by Premier Hua Guofeng at banquet given by Argentine President Videla on 7 June]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (TELAM)--First of all I wish to express my thanks to his excellency the President and Mrs Videla for the grand banquet given tonight which offers us a new opportunity for a happy meeting with our distinguished Argentine guest and a strengthening of our friendship.

His excellency the president's visit has given us, the leaders of the two countries, an opportunity to hold meetings and talks and to deepen our mutual understanding and friendship. His excellency the president has said: Dialogue is the appropriate road toward understanding among men and nations. The facts of our bilateral relations have shown us that his excellency the president's statement could not be more true.

During the past few days we have held extensive and thorough discussions on the present world situation, major international issues of common concern and on the future furthering of our bilateral relations in a sincere, friendly and cordial atmosphere. We are highly satisfied at this. In the last few days our distinguished guests have visited a few places in this capital and have been warmly received by the various sectors of our people. President Videla's present visit is an important contribution to the development of relations of friendly cooperation between China and Argentina and to deepening the friendship between the two peoples.

We find with satisfaction that both parties have reached, through talks and discussions, an extensive agreement on points of view on many international issues. The present world situation is turbulent and peace and security in many parts of the world are threatened, which greatly jeopardizes the building up of the developing countries. Therefore, our two countries resolutely oppose all forms of foreign aggression and intervention and do all they can to defend world peace. We are determined to build our respective countries into more prosperous and stronger ones in order to join the ranks of the advanced and developed countries of the world.



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TEXT

In the interest of their respective economic progress, the two parties are willing to help and learn from each other, exchange experiences and strengthen cooperation in various ways. This is a sound guarantee of the constant development of the friendly relations between our two countries. After the agreements on trade and shipping, concluded in the past, our two governments have signed during this visit the agreement on economic cooperation, the convention of scientific and technical cooperation and the notes on cultural exchange. Although the signing of these documents is only part of the results achieved during his excellency the president's visit, they clearly show the scope of our fields of cooperation and that there are broad prospects for the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. We desire that, during the years to come, our common efforts will result in the greater brightness and beauty of the flower of Chinese-Argentine friendship.

The president and the other distinguished Argentine guests have spent 3 short but fruitful days in Beijing. Tomorrow they will go to southern China for a continuation of their visit. I wish all of you a happy journey and, when you return to your country, I ask you to give to the Argentine people the best wishes and the most cordial greetings from the Chinese people.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the steady consolidation and development of the relations of friendly cooperation between China and Argentina and the friendship between the two peoples; to the success of President Jorge Rafael Videla's visit and to the health of his excellency the president and his wife; to the health of all the other illustrious Argentine guests; and to the health of the friends and comrades who are present here.

#### Meets With Deng Xiaoping

OW071258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said today that all peace-loving countries should unite, coordinate their efforts and firmly struggle against hegemonists' actions of aggression and expansion.

He was speaking at a meeting with visiting Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and some members of his party in the Great Hall of the People.

Vice-Premier Deng commented that President Videla's two rounds of talks with Premier Hua Guofeng were very successful and "very important to the expansion of relations between our two countries and peoples. Our two countries have a common language on many matters.

"We must safeguard our national dignity and independence and boost our national economies as well," Deng Xiaoping added. "Both of us want peace, hoping for a peaceful environment over a relatively lengthy period in which to build up our countries."

President Videla said: "Peace is essential for developing countries. However, the desire for peace cannot prevent others from seeking war. Therefore, with this clear goal in mind, we should make common efforts to avoid the outbreak of war."

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a banquet in honour of President and Mrs. Videla and other Argentine guests. Present at the meeting and banquet were Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shi Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Xu Zhongfu, Chinese ambassador to Argentina.

Before today's meeting, Deng Xiaoping met Argentine journalists who are covering President Videla's visit. Today is Argentine Journalists' Day and the vice-premier offered them his congratulations.

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Attends Signing of Cooperation Agreements

OW071639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA)--Two agreements between China and Argentina were signed here this evening. One is on economic cooperation and the other on scientific and technical cooperation. Two notes on cultural exchanges were also signed. Premier Hua Guofeng and President Videla attended the signing ceremony.

Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion Major Brigadier (R) Carlos Washington Pastor affixed their signatures to the two agreements of economic and scientific and technical cooperation. Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and Major Brigadier (R) Pastor signed the two notes on cultural exchanges.

Toasts were proposed after the ceremony to the continued development of friendly relation and cooperation between China and Argentina.

Before the ceremony, Premier Hua met with the Argentine journalists who are covering President Videla's visit. He congratulated them on the occasion of Argentine Journalists' Day which falls today. He told them that the talks he had held with President Videla were crowned with success. "We both agree that President Videla's visit is a starting point for further development on Sino-Argentine relationships", Premier Hua added.

He thanked the journalists for promoting friendly cooperation between China and Argentina.

DEFENSE VICE MINISTER MEETS CANADIAN VISITORS

OW071627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA)--Xiao Ke, Chinese vice-minister of national defense, today met with former Canadian vice-minister of national defense, Mr. James Richardson, Mrs. Richardson and other members of their party. The Richardsons are here on a visit to China at the invitation of the Army Men's Association of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

While in Beijing, they were guests of honor at a dinner given by Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of general staff and president of the Army Men's Association of the P.L.A.

MEXICAN TOURISM DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW090820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Guangzhou, June 9 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Mexican Ministry of Tourism wound up its visit to China and left here today. Led by Rodolfo Casparius, director-general of National Hotels Administration of Mexico, the delegation arrived in Beijing on May 26 as guests of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China.

In Beijing, the Mexican guests were honored at a dinner hosted by Lu Xuzhang, director general of the host administration. They also discussed with Chinese tourism officials the development of tourism.



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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HUA GUOFENG, GU MU ATTEND PLAY AT NANJING THEATER 3 JUN

OW080036 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Newsletter by station reporters: "Chairman Hua's Words Warm the Hearts of the People"]

[Text] The sky was replete with millions of stars and every thing was quiet late in the evening of 3 June. The dormitory of the Huai Opera Troupe, however, which is now performing in Jiangsu Province, was filled with exultation and cheers. This is because 28 comrades of this art troupe had just returned from the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing Municipality where they performed a contemporary play they had created for Chairman Hua, Vice Premier Gu Mu and other comrades. How can they not be delighted and moved by such a joyful event? Those who did not perform at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing rushed forward to shake hands with the comrades who had shaken hands with Chairman Hua. The comrades who performed for Chairman Hua wasted no time in describing the happy moment they had experienced 30 minutes ago at the Great Hall of the People when they had the opportunity to shake hands with Chairman Hua.

When the evening performance ended at 2300, Chairman Hua and Vice Premier Gu Mu, accompanied by the responsible personnel of the Jiangsu provincial party committee and the Nanjing PLA units, firmly stepped onto the stage to shake hands with all of the performers. Chairman Hua happily congratulated the performers on their brilliant show. While shaking hands with several members of the Huai Opera Troupe, Chairman Hua said: Your performance is good, very good. (Liu Shaofeng), a famous performer of the provincial Huai Opera Troupe, replied with excitement: How are you, Chairman Hua? Chairman Hua highly praised the brilliant performance by (Liu Shaofeng). Chairman Hua later posed for a group picture with all of the members of the art troupe who had participated in the evening's performance.

Warm as a spring breeze, Chairman Hua's words provided tremendous inspiration to every troupe member. (Liu Shaofeng) told playwright (Jiang Bangye): Chairman Hua's attendance at the performance of a Huai Opera shows the party's loving care for local theater plays." All troupe members pledged to give more and better performances on contemporary themes and contribute their share to the four modernizations. They also hoped to perform in Beijing soon for Chairman Hua. Comrade (Hua Meijin), who played the role of an old woman in the contemporary play "Story of a Broken Bowl," wrote a letter to her father describing how they had performed for Chairman Hua. Her father (Hua Liangyu) is an older generation performer of the Huai Opera who was deeply discriminated against in the old society. This is why (Hua Meijin) immediately told her father of her meeting with Chairman Hua.

CHEN MUHUA, KANG SHIEN ADDRESS PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

OW090010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Jun--China has scored an initial success in carrying out unified pharmaceutical management. As of now, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have, in the main, set up unified pharmaceutical management organizations. What has been done over the past year or so has proved that the establishment of the State Pharmaceutical Administration in 1978, with the approval of the party Central Committee and the State Council to unify production, supply and research of Chinese and Western medicines and medical appliances, has changed the previous situation of multiple leadership and decentralized management by the public health, chemical, industrial and commercial departments.

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Efforts can now be concentrated on speeding up and strengthening leadership over pharmaceutical development. This system of unified management of the production, supply, marketing and use of pharmaceuticals will--under the guidance of a socialist plan--help give play to the advantageous factors, promote integration of pharmaceutical plants and enliven the production and supply of pharmaceuticals.

During the national conference for directors of pharmaceutical bureaus held recently in Beijing, comrades attending the conference seriously discussed how to further consolidate and develop the unified pharmaceutical management system. In the light of their special local conditions, many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have worked hard and introduced fairly good ways of instituting unified pharmaceutical management.

Over the past year or so, the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have successively established their unified pharmaceutical management organizations and have exercised unified management of production and marketing of Chinese and Western medicines and medical appliances and promoted the production of pharmaceuticals. According to statistics from 21 provinces and municipalities, more than 450 kinds of drugs and medical appliances are in excess supply [jie chang 2066 7022] and over 480 kinds are in short supply [bu duan 5943 4252]. There are also more than 240 kinds of new drugs. The quality of the Chinese and Western medicines and medical appliances has generally been improved. Twelve kinds of products produced by 16 enterprises in the country have received the state's quality award, and 121 kinds of products have been appraised as provincial-class good quality products. The pharmaceutical market is increasingly active, and total commodity sales continue to increase. The export of Chinese and Western medicines has also markedly increased. Last year's export was a record high. The production plans for pharmaceuticals and medical appliances in the first 4 months of this year have been successfully fulfilled.

Before and during the conference, Chen Muhua and Kang Shien, vice premiers of the State Council, heard a report and addressed the conference. They are positive that the pharmaceutical trade's unified management system over the production, supply, marketing and use of pharmaceuticals is good, and that the good experience of various localities must be conscientiously summed up and propagated. Comrade Kang Shien pointed out that, in implementing the unified management principle, there are still many things to be done, especially the expansion of the right of various localities and enterprises to determine their management; regulation by the state plan and regulation by the market; the implementation of the principle concerning "to each according to his work"; bonuses; the percentage of profits to be retained; and the reformation of the financial system. He maintained that in resolving the questions of the unified management system, it is essential to uphold the four basic principles, give play to the advantageous factors, protect competition and promote integration under the guidance of the socialist plan.

#### FANG YI ATTENDS CCP SECRETARIAT FORUM ON EDUCATION

OWO70630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun--Recently the CCP Central Committee Secretariat held two discussions on education, calling for great developments in the cause of education during the 1980's. What should be done to attain this goal? There were animated discussions on this topic at the forum on 30 May presided over by Comrade Fang Yi. Forum participants were responsible comrades of the Ministry of Education, departments concerned, key schools and some of the special-grade teachers at primary and middle schools.

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These comrades warmly supported the CCP Central Committee Secretariat's instructions on the development of the cause of education. In their discussions on how to change as quickly as possible the current state of education undertakings, which are seriously incompatible with the need of the four modernizations, they exchanged views on the following questions:

1. Since our country covers a vast area, there is a great imbalance in economic, cultural and education development, and natural conditions also vary from place to place. We must by no means pursue uniformity by applying the same standard throughout the country. From now on the increased funds for education should be used selectively for key projects in order to train able people in greater numbers and at a faster rate. In the next few years we should develop the institutions of higher learning as quickly as we can and concentrate our energy to run well a number of key primary and middle schools first so as to promote the development of all other schools. Even in our support of the institutions of higher learning, we should select the outstanding and pay attention to those of key importance.
2. We should strive to explore varied methods and run our schools in diversified ways in order to open broad avenues to education. This should be the approach to institutions of higher learning in particular. In the past few years some of the institutions of higher learning have been experimenting with such practices as opening their doors to nonresident students, establishing branch schools and enforcing the credit system. But even more avenues can be opened to running our schools. For example, the institutions of higher learning can open evening universities, offer correspondence courses for advanced studies and run supplementary schools. They should also continue to support and develop the television universities. The period of schooling can also be diversified: It can be 2, 3, 4 or 5 years. Another way is to run professional schools for junior middle school graduates to pursue another 4 or 5 years of study. Not only institutions of higher learning, but the running of middle, vocational and primary schools may also be diversified in various ways. All those who have attained the standard (including those who have done so through self-study) equal to that of a certain level of school will be given a diploma of the same level after they have passed the examination.
3. It is necessary to bring the initiative of the people in all fields into full play to vigorously develop the cause of education. Aside from the state, all localities and departments, even the communes, should enthusiastically develop education according to their local conditions. In many rural areas, as soon as economic conditions improve, the peasants begin to feel the need for running schools. Primary and middle school education will be developed rapidly when the communes and their subdivisions display enthusiasm for education. We must encourage people in all fields to give play to their initiative in running schools and not to rely only on state investment.
4. The structure of institutions of higher learning and middle level schools should be reformed. For many years there has been a lopsided development of the science and engineering departments in the institutions of higher learning, with the result that the training of professionals in liberal arts, law and business departments has been seriously neglected. The disruption of liberal arts education in the institutions of higher learning by the "gang of four" was especially damaging. To this day there still exists in society the idea which attaches importance to science courses but underestimates liberal arts. In a society, liberal arts education and science and engineering education should develop in a compatible manner. We now feel a sharp shortage of economic managerial personnel and are in urgent need of political and judicial cadres. Education in these departments and disciplines should be vigorously developed. Thus, we can attract still more youths to schools. This will be very helpful for raising the cultural training of the younger generation, the training of professionals in various fields and the enhancement of our cadres' general competence.

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The reform of the structure of secondary education is also a popular demand, but development in this area is slow at present. We are afraid that we are also bound here by many conventional restrictions.

In addition there are also many other questions, such as the number of teachers, the supply of teaching materials, ideological work, the system of school leadership, party policy on intellectuals, the theoretical study of the science of pedagogy, and so on. In dealing with these questions, it is still necessary to break free of conventions, emancipate the mind and proceed from "flexibility."

Comrades attending the forum emphatically pointed out that, in addition to the efforts of the education departments at all levels, development of the cause of education also depends on the concern, attention and support of the whole party and the entire society. Reform of the education system must be carried out along with the reform of the labor recruitment system and cadre personnel system. It is hoped that a discussion on the question of education will be launched through newspapers, journals and other parts of the media. It is very necessary for us to get the whole party and the entire society to show concern, pay attention to and give their support regarding the question of education; because, in effect it has become a problem which is closely connected with the current economic and social problems and has a bearing on the whole situation in our efforts to realize the four modernizations.

#### HU QIAOMU DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

OW010157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 May--On the afternoon of 28 May, Hu Qiaomu, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, said at the First CCP Congress of the Academy of Social Sciences of China which began on the same day: "We must strive to turn out a series of new and lively works of philosophy and social sciences which are full of facts, knowledge and creative views. These works must help the broad masses of young people understand the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, foster a revolutionary outlook on the world and on life by answering questions on all aspects of real life on the basis of the most up-to-date historical and scientific developments. This is one of the important current tasks for the workers in the field of philosophy and social sciences."

Hu Qiaomu said: "All party members and staff members of the Academy of Social Sciences must now shoulder the following three tasks: 1) Strive to serve the nation's modernization program; 2) strive to raise China's social sciences to a modern level; and 3) strive to modernize the work of the Academy of Social Sciences of China."

When Hu Qiaomu talked on how to serve the nation's modernization program, he stressed the policy of integrating theory with practice. He said: "It is necessary to integrate theory with practice. This is the general policy which we must uphold in our research work."

Hu Qiaomu pointed out: The Academy of Social Sciences of China studies the theories of philosophy and social sciences. Integrating theory with practice is a general requirement. However, the tasks in the study of different branches of learning are not the same. Even subjects can be different for those who study in the same branch of learning. We should not impose simple and unified demands on everyone. We will get nowhere and commit mistakes if we act in such a manner. Our experience in the past 30 years has fully proven this point.



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He said: Some comrades say that those who study philosophy have always been criticized; philosophy deals with one concept after another. This kind of philosophy is not welcome. He said: Philosophy should not and cannot be separated from actual struggle. Philosophers should not only provide explanations for the world, but also transform it. However, those who study philosophy really have to study a large number of fairly abstract issues. Not everyone understands or is interested in studying many of the issues.

In fact, similar situations occur in every branch of science. For example, everyone admits that mathematics is extremely useful. However, not all issues in mathematical study are directly applicable. We must strive to put our knowledge of philosophical laws and methods into practice. This is very important. This is our task in one field. However, it is incorrect if we lighten our task in philosophical research to the extreme and believe that those who study philosophy can only study a number of issues which are directly applicable and which can only be used to explain the current political situation and tasks. What is the world? What is man's knowledge? Can men understand the world, and how can they do it? Is there any law and any freedom in governing man's activities? Is there any meaning in all this? What is the true, the good and the beautiful? All these are always the targets of philosophical study. We must not be satisfied forever with the answers which were given us repeatedly in the past. With the development of history and the progress in human knowledge, people in one era must find answers which are completely different from those in past eras. We must not stop at the ready-made books of Marxism-Leninism. We must sum up man's new experiences and knowledge.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu added: Those who study history will also meet with some reproaches. For example, some people criticize a number of researchers of history as "studying history for the sake of writing history." Naturally we do not advocate the practice of studying history for the sake of writing history. Actually it is impossible to do so. Every branch of science is a magnificent hall in which many scholars are needed to carry out different types of work in many fields. If a person scores a valuable achievement in his research work, this achievement will become a component of the hall of science and useful spiritual wealth for the people.

Hu Qiaomu said: The tasks and work methods of social sciences are varied. We should not imagine that the solution of all scientific problems will be directly useful in building socialism or improving the people's daily life. We must not set such narrow-minded and short-sighted demands on science. On the other hand, we must refrain from demanding exact solutions in all actual research work in the interests of the people, acquire sufficient data and proof and obtain creative findings in a systematic way, we are making contributions to the development of social sciences.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu emphatically pointed out: In order for social sciences to prosper and raise its level of research, we must strengthen the advanced study of research personnel and the training of young research personnel, improve the present situation in which some research organizations are overstaffed and their efficiency is very low, and eliminate the system of the "iron rice bowl." All research institutes should establish a strict evaluation system to periodically and seriously check on all scientific research personnel concerning the quantity, quality and progress of their research work. For outstanding research personnel, we should increase their work reward, give them promotions in grade or give them other forms of encouragement. As for those research personnel who have not made any achievements or completed their research projects for a long time, we should make preparations to transfer them to other posts more appropriate for them so that they may be able to make practical contributions to socialist construction.

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## CONFERENCE PLANS OPENING OF HISTORICAL RECORDS TO PUBLIC

OW071425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun--In order for our country's historical records to offer still better service to the realization of the four modernizations and the development of science and culture, the central and various local archives are actively making preparations to open to the public historical records dating prior to the founding of the People's Republic of China. This was learned by a XINHUA correspondent at the working conference for archives at and above the provincial level throughout the country. The conference was held between 27 May and 6 June in Beijing, it focused its attention on discussing and studying the question of how to do a good job in opening the historical archives to the public.

According to what was revealed at the conference, there are various kinds of archives on the history of our country. There are archives about the history of the Chinese Communist Party and the revolution, archives of the Republic [of China], the Qing Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty. In a few areas there are also preserved a small amount of ancient and valuable archives about the Yuan Dynasty and other periods. These archives are very rich in content, dealing with politics, economics, military affairs, foreign affairs, culture, education, public health and other fields.

Recorded in the archives on the history of the Chinese Communist Party and the history of the revolution are the history of the CCP and the government, army, trade unions, Chinese Youth League, and women's federation under the party's leadership, as well as the efforts of the masses of the people in the protracted revolutionary struggle and in the economic and cultural reconstruction. In the archives on the history of the republic, there are large collections of records pertaining to the 1911 revolution and to the Nanjing Provisional Government and Guangzhou supreme headquarters under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen, records on the northern warlords, and records on the Kuomintang party, government, army and secret service organs and enterprises and undertakings before Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal. The historical records preserved in the approximately 2,000 archives throughout the country are voluminous. The historical archives kept in the No 2 Historical Archives of China alone number more than 910,000 volumes. According to the calculations made by some people, if all the volumes kept in this archives were stacked in single row, it would measure 47 11 long.

Many comrades note that archives are a historical record and reflection of the political, military, cultural and scientific and technological activities of a given society. The responsibility of archives workers is to make historical archives serve the cause of politics, the economy, science and culture and contribute to the cause of the socialist modernization program. During the middle of March this year the State Bureau of Files, in accordance with the needs of the new period and demands from various areas, issued a circular to all localities entitled "Some Points of View of Making Public the Historical Archives." In the just concluded conference, responsible comrades of the State Bureau of Files and archives workers from various localities further discussed and studied the questions of scope and method under which archives are to be opened to the public.

Their unanimous opinion is as follows: Except for the part not yet sorted out, all historical archives dated before 1949, in other words, all records about the old regimes before the collapse of the rule of the Kuomintang, will be open to people in the field of historical study and the departments concerned; except for a very small portion, archives on the history of the CCP and the history of the revolution will be open to the departments engaged in the study of the party's history.



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All those who want to use the archives may go directly to the relevant archives and contact the people there for use of the records as long as they have in their possession a document from their offices which certifies their status and their purpose. With the approval and under the arrangement of the archives concerned, they may enter a place to read, copy from or make duplicates of the records they want. However, no records in the archives may be published without approval.

Some comrades at the conference noted that, because of the disruption of archives work by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" plus the fact that there were problems in our work, at present the condition of the archives in some localities still remains very poor. In some cases, there is a lack of managerial personnel and records have not been gathered and sorted out. In other cases, there is a shortage of storage facilities and the reading rooms are crowded. These comrades hope that all localities will pay attention to the building of the archives and make enthusiastic efforts step by step to create conditions to satisfy the need of those who use the records. At the same time, they also hoped that all units and individuals who are using the archives will support the work of the archives and adopt an attitude of being cooperative and helpful toward the archives.

#### Press Comment

OW071220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA)--A commentator's article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY called the opening of the historical archives "an important achievement in seeking truth from facts and in emancipating people's minds." It said the opening of the archives would "produce a far-reaching impact on developing China's science and culture as well as achieving socialist modernization." A commentator's article in today's GUANGMING DAILY also called the opening of these records "an important policy in promoting China's science and culture."

SHANGHAI RALLY, MEETING GREET RETURN OF ICBM TESTS PERSONNEL

#### Sixth Ministry Personnel

OW061814 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] This afternoon the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building Industry held a rally in Shanghai to warmly greet returning personnel from various units under the ministry who took part in the carrier rocket tests aboard ships at the splash-down area. Chai Shufan, minister of the Sixth Machine Building Industry; Han Zheyi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor of Shanghai; and (Feng Zhi) and (Cheng Xin), vice ministers of the Sixth Machine Building Industry attended the meeting.

The carrier rocket tests ships formation, composed of ocean (?survey) ships, recovery ships and ocean-going tugboats designed and built by our country and light naval vessels, returned triumphantly on 2 June after successfully accomplishing their test missions. Various units of the shipbuilding departments dispatched a small but capable team of outstanding engineering and technical personnel and workers to participate in the tests aboard the ships. They successfully accomplished their tasks in coordinated actions under unified command.

At today's meeting, representatives of the Jiangnan shipyard, the Dalian shipyard, the (Zhonghua) shipyard and [word indistinct] units, who took part in the tests, reported on their work. Comrades Chai Shufan and Han Zheyi spoke at the meeting, expressing cordial greetings and their respect for all those who took part in the tests.

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East China Sea Fleet

OW061816 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] This afternoon the PIA's East China Sea Fleet held a grand meeting in Shanghai to warmly welcome the triumphant return of all the comrades on the vessels of this fleet that took part in the carrier rocket tests. During our country's first carrier rocket launching tests, related naval vessels under the East China Sea fleet, joined the sea formation, traveled across the ocean and, overcoming the waves of the Pacific, the intense equatorial heat and the fatigue of continuous navigation, successfully accomplished their missions. All the naval vessels were given citations for collective meritorious services, second or third class, and 63 persons were awarded certificates for meritorious services, third class.

The meeting was held at the navy's auditorium in Shanghai. Leading comrades of the fleet and representatives of commanders and fighters of the vessels that took part in the tests and other units of the fleet, some 1,300 people in all, attended the meeting. (Song Xianzhang), deputy political commissar of the East China Sea Fleet, read the citation from the party committee of the navy. Fang Zhengping, political commissar of the East China Sea Fleet, spoke at the meeting. He extended warm greetings and hearty congratulations to all personnel who had taken part in the tests and commended them for demonstrating the work style of enduring great hardships and working indefatigably. Gao Xizeng, deputy commander of the East China Sea Fleet, who accompanied the ships, reported on the duties performed during the voyage. Representatives of personnel cited for meritorious services also spoke at the meeting.

'HARD-BONE 6TH COMPANY' TRAINING EXPERIENCES POPULARIZED

OW071118 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] By making full use of available facilities and emancipating their thinking, the "Hard-Bone 6th Company" has improved its training methods and achieved fine results in the "three-attack and three-defense" training. Recently, the division's leading organs held an on-the-spot meeting at the 6th company to popularize its training experience. Because basic infantry antitank training is a rather heavy course with only limited training time allocated, it is rather difficult for an infantry company to conduct this training with limited training facilities and insufficient number of instructors.

After wide consultations with both cadres and fighters, the "Hard-Bone" 6th Company's party branch adopted the method of training by specialty and groups on a rotation basis. The training was divided into two stages, instruction and practice--first by studying related data and theory, followed by drills and demonstrations. This enabled everyone to obtain a firm grasp of antitank theory and to learn and practice antitank techniques within a short time. After a short training period, both cadres and fighters of the "Hard-Bone 6th Company" mastered various antitank techniques required by the training manual. Cadres attending the on-the-spot meeting said that this kind of training was very practical and innovative because it met requirements of modern warfare and made full use of the company's available training facilities. They also said that the same method could also be used in conducting other training courses of the "three-attack and three-defense" training.



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**ZHANG TINGFA URGES AIR FORCE CADRES TO BE BETTER CP MEMBERS**

OW080133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun--On 7 June, Zhang Tingfa, first secretary of the PLA Air Force party committee, gave a lecture to comrades attending the reading class for political cadres at and above corps level. In his lecture entitled "Leading Cadres Must Take the Lead To Become Qualified Communist Party Members," he called on the leading party cadres at various levels of the air force to consciously strengthen cultivation of party spirit, improve ideology and work style, strive to further strengthen and improve party leadership and enhance the party's fighting capability.

Comrade Zhang Tingfa said: The party's leading cadres are the backbone of our party. How is their party spirit? Whether their ideology and work style are good or bad and whether they become qualified Communist Party members are not just personal questions, they also have a direct bearing on the building of the leading groups and on the work of the departments and units under their leadership. What the leading cadres say or do will affect the masses. Now that the party has shifted the focus of work to the four modernizations, we must carry out great struggles that are different from those of the past in many ways, and the leading cadres must set stricter demands on themselves to become qualified Communist Party members and proletarian vanguard fighters in leading the masses in the new Long March.

Comrade Zhang Tingfa added: To be qualified party members in the new historical period, our thinking, words and deeds must first of all be in line with the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" as well as with the requirements for party members, as stipulated in the draft of the revised party constitution and with the party's fundamental requirements for leading cadres at all levels. Proceeding from the realities of the air force, he urged the senior cadres to work hard in the following five aspects and take the lead to become qualified party members.

- Resolutely uphold the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, uphold the party's political and ideological lines;
- Stress unity and consider the overall situation;
- Have revolutionary vigor and drive and strive to work well;
- Be ordinary party members and do not seek privileges; and
- Study diligently and become both Red and expert.

Comrade Zhang Tingfa said that whether a Communist Party member is qualified is to be judged by his deeds and how he has set an exemplary vanguard role, and not by his words. Our leading cadres at various levels must carry forward the party's fine tradition of matching words with deeds and must refrain from using empty words and making superficial gestures. After we have studied the "guiding principles," we must follow them and strive to do practical work, stress actions, lead the lower levels by setting an exemplary vanguard role, strive to properly build the various party organizations and strive to enhance the modernization of the air force.

**PLA ACCEPTS FIRST TIBETAN FIGHTER PILOTS**

OW090726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)--The first Tibetan pilots have been accepted as qualified all-weather fighter pilots after completing the last stage of training. Averaging 25 years old, the three Tibetan youths are typical of the minority nationalities pilots enlisted into the army according to the directives of late Premier Zhou Enlai. The three new pilots are all members of the Chinese Communist Party.

## PLA PILOT IMPROVES TECHNIQUES THROUGH CONSTANT PRACTICE

OW080205 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] (Qiu Xiaonan) is now a deputy commander of a Wuhan PLA aviation regiment. When the plum flowers blossomed in 1968, (Qiu Xiaonan) was a young 20-year-old pilot who had just graduated from the Air Force Academy. Right after graduation, he was assigned to work in a Wuhan PLA aviation regiment. His cultural standards were fairly low and he had only had about 40 hours of flying time. He realized that he would have to overcome his shortcomings. He said that it was not easy for the state and the party to train him to be a pilot and that he would display the spirit of the foolish old man who moved mountains in his study of flying techniques.

It is difficult to hit air targets. This is, however, a technique that each pilot must know well. (Qiu Xiaonan's) superior once asked him to shoot down a balloon. Due to his poor techniques, he was unable to locate the balloon even after he had circled several times. He had no alternative but to return to the base. After he returned he felt ashamed. He thought: Enemy balloons are just like enemy planes. A pilot should feel ashamed if he lets enemy planes slip by unnoticed. Then he carefully examined his own weak links and used all opportunities to study the laws governing the activities of balloons. When weather balloons were flown, he carefully noted their size and color at different altitudes, and tried to determine the distance and shooting angle. He also used his spare-time to study data and practice various actions. Sometimes, he practiced scores or even hundreds of times to improve his techniques. He kept on practicing and learning even at night. His painstaking work brought about outstanding achievements. (Qiu Xiaonan) had finally learned well the technique of shooting air targets, and knew how to shoot balloons well.

When he was given a military assignment, the command post ordered him and other comrades to destroy some balloons which were used as observation posts. After he received this order, he immediately took off and soon discovered the targets. On the basis of his own plan, he carefully calculated all the data and started firing only when the target balloon was about 30 meters from his plane. Thus, he shot down all the balloons one by one and broke the PLA unit's record. On the second day, he again took off and shot down four modern balloons. His comrades emulated his experience in shooting down balloons and shot down 19 balloons when they carried out military missiles. They won wide acclaim from the commander. The command post party committee awarded (Qiu Xiaonan) a meritorious service medal, third class. Although he had scored achievements, (Qiu Xiaonan) did not stop improving himself. He realized that flying was a branch of science and that to master this branch of science it was necessary to constantly perfect one's skill. During a certain period, the PLA units carried out instrument training. He could fly planes very well already, but he was not yet satisfied. He used his spare time to become familiar with all of the instruments. Last year he overfulfilled all of the training tasks for preparedness against war by 68 percent, and 94 percent of his flights were considered "safe and of high quality." His performance ranked first in the PLA units. Because of his painstaking efforts to improve his skills constantly, he had successfully accomplished all types of missions and flown more than 1,000 hours with an excellent safety record. He received a meritorious service medal, third class, three times and received many citations.



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XINHUA NEWSLETTER DESCRIBES PIA PILOT TRAINING

OW061432 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Newsletter: "Flying Ahead of Others--Describing the Deeds of Lan Renfu, Deputy Chief of Staff of a Certain PIA Aviation Division," by XINHUA correspondent Li Degen and XINHUA reporter Wu Lin]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun--It was a clear sky. A high-speed fighter quickly took off and then descended to an altitude of about 200 meters. All of a sudden, the plane turned and dived toward the ground. At an altitude of only 30 meters, the plane pulled up again and flew with a whistling sound to a distant place. This was a minimum altitude, high-speed attack training demonstration for the whole division by Lan Renfu, deputy chief of staff of a certain aviation division of the PIA Air Force. Lan Renfu has had more than 1,900 hours of flight experience with various types of fighter aircraft. In promoting the modernization of the unit, this skillful pilot and leading cadre developed the communist spirit of being always in the van during the war years. During the past several years, he always took the lead in flying and in tackling difficulties. He always took the lead in taking difficult and risky flights to obtain experience for the division's flight training. He was respectfully praised for flying ahead of others in the new Long March.

The unit was once required to conduct perpendicular air target practice [zhi xian kong ba she ji 4160 4848 4500 7249 1410 2345]. This was a relatively difficult training subject, in order to collect and examine data on the plane's target shooting. There could not be any mistakes in the shooting. Lan Renfu volunteered to try it first, before the training started. He studied flight theory day and night. His office desk was covered with slides rules, maps and other reference materials. He placed a string across his room in the dormitory and hooked up a target on the string. Whenever he found time he would use a model plane to practice his aim and examine techniques in firing at the target.

He failed in his first and second flights during the actual practice. He was not, however, discouraged in the face of difficulties. He examined data from his firing practice, checked reference materials and studied films taken during the flights. He reviewed the flight situations while he continued his practice on the ground. When he took off and tried the firing practice the third time, he finally hit right on target. In order to verify the correctness of his firing practice, he conducted his fourth and fifth practices and achieved outstanding results in both flights. He introduced his own experience to the whole division and the overwhelming majority of the pilots of the division also achieved good results.

One a flying group was to conduct training on flying a new type of aircraft. When he learned of this, Lan Renfu voluntarily went there to act as the instructor and make demonstration flights. He paid attention to theory, studied possible air accidents, seriously studied books and prepared lessons. During each demonstration flight, he always acted in a perfect manner and enabled other pilots to have a good idea of the flight. Sometimes he would sit in the rear of a training plane to correct the actions of other pilots. When he returned from a flight, he always helped other pilots overcome their individual problems. Through his careful training, the pilots of the group have all grasped the flying techniques of this new type of aircraft. Because of the fast changing conditions of the sky, it was necessary for Lan Renfu to take risks in order to help the pilots gain experience. Heedless of his personal safety, he frequently took the lead in shouldering risky tasks. He said: "The safety of the pilots can be guaranteed only when I myself shoulder more risky tasks."

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He once took part in a test to get out of a tailspin. The test was jointly sponsored by a scientific research department and his division. It required the pilot to stop the airplane engine at a high altitude and resume normal flight while rapidly spinning downward; it was very risky. On the day of the test, he put the plane into a tailspin as required. As he was entering the third revolution, he suddenly heard "tong," a sound indicating trouble in the engine system, and smelled a heavy odor of kerosene. While reporting to the ground commander, he tried to get out of the tailspin. After a few tries, however, he still could not restart the engine. The airplane descended rapidly from an altitude of between 7,000 and 8,000 meters to 5,000 meters and then 2,000 meters. Watching the rapid fall, the ground commander and other pilots were breathless with anxiety. Nevertheless, Lan Renfu remained coolheaded. After failing to restart the left engine, he tried the right one. Finally, he landed.

During another test to get out of a tailspin, his plane made a sudden somersault at a high altitude and was descending rapidly upside down. At this moment, Lan Renfu was in a very dangerous position with his head pushed against the cockpit lid and legs hanging upward. Using all his energy to push the rod and juggle the rudder with his feet, he had a hard time trying to get out of the tailspin. Then, he decisively steered the plane to a higher altitude and finally resumed the plane's normal position, thereby averting the danger. In this way, Lan Renfu, with his brave and tenacious spirit and highly skillful techniques, surmounted one difficulty after another, successfully fulfilled test flights and gained experience in popularizing the technique to get out of a tailspin in his division. He was awarded a third class merit citation and named "an expert to get out of tailspins" by higher authorities.

PLA RADAR OPERATOR HELPS GUARD SOUTH CHINA SEA FRONT

OW090654 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 8 Jun 80

[From "PLA Life" program]

[Text] Between October 1975, when he began to work independently in his military post, and the beginning of this year, (Li Shichen), radar operator of the 1st Company of a certain air force unit under the Guangzhou PLA units, detected over 23,300 aerial flights without a single error or false alarm. He was issued an order of commendation and given a material reward by the unit's party committee. His company was stationed on Wanshan Island on the South China Sea front. Over 200 foreign civil air flights pass through the airspace within the company's radar range daily. Electronic reconnaissance planes of the social-imperialists often stealthily fly by our border to carry out reconnaissance missions.

Aware of the importance of his job, (Li Shichen) conscientiously studied to master the skills. In order to recognize the targets within the ground echo area, he drew a sketch of the 91 ground echos within the radar range and memorized them. He also drew a sketch on his palm of the 23 major air routes and tried to memorize them whenever he was free. In this way he was able to grasp the air routes and the ground echos. During the last few years he also wrote 366 articles, a total of 94,000 words, on aircraft and on his personal experiences. He was able to give prompt and correct answers to the 359 questions concerning the performance of friendly and enemy aircraft, radar surveillance range, the technical performance of various weaponry and ground marks.

LAST LINE



Since last year big and small hegemonists' aircraft have frequently flown over our coastal and border defense line [zai wo hai bian fang shang kong] to carry out reconnaissance activities. Once, when (Li Shichen) was on duty at the radar station, the foul weather and the radio signals from Hong Kong turned the fluorescent screen to a white blank. He immediately took steps to reduce interference while keeping a close watch on the screen. Suddenly, a weak signal blinked on the screen, showing its position at 90 degrees, 15,000 meters altitude and 480 kilometers distance. He immediately turned the antenna to try to track it down. The signal once again appeared on the screen. He immediately reported the initial discovery to the regimental command post. He then quickly determined that the target was a large aircraft flying at a speed of 60 kilometers a minute. (Li Shichen) realized the significance of the appearance of such an aircraft within that range. In the meantime he heard the commander's order over his headphone placing the whole company under first degree combat alert. In coordination with another operator who had just rushed in, (Li Shichen) accurately and continuously reported the enemy activity to the command post. His performance was commended in an order issued by the regimental command.

#### XINHUA PRAISES SHANDONG POLITICAL COMMISSAR'S WORK STYLE

OW281114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 28 May 80

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent, and JIEFANGJUN BAO and XINHUA reporters on the deeds of He Zhiyuan, Shandong Provincial Military District political commissar, entitled: "Public Servant of the People"--XINHUA editor's note added]

[Summary] Jinan, 28 May--When Comrade He Zhiyuan was secretary of a county party committee and chairman of the county military government committee in the western Fujian revolutionary base in 1936, he and his subordinates regarded the implementation of party policy and party discipline as even more important than their own lives.

"After the founding of new China, Comrade He Zhiyuan has constantly reminded himself that as a member of the CCP, the party in power, he must correctly handle the position and authority entrusted to him by the people and must never take advantage of his position and power to seek personal gain or privileges and thus change from being a servant of the people into a bureaucrat. Over the past several decades, he has not only made strict demands on himself to maintain the true qualities of a common worker, but he has also constantly exhorted those around him not to cut themselves off from the masses."

Comrade He Zhiyuan has always maintained his plain lifestyle. Not long ago, the party Central Committee issued a regulation governing the standard of living of high-ranking cadres. Many items that Comrade He Zhiyuan was supposed to have, according to the regulation, were never issued to him. Yet he insisted that four wooden chairs which were excess items in his house be turned over to the authorities. On the question of marriage, He Zhiyuan has always opposed the old custom that a couple should be well-matched in social and economic status. He supported and encouraged his two daughters to marry common peasants.

"Comrade He Zhiyuan has worked hard for the party's cause for over 50 years. Today he is still working hard to defend and realize the four modernizations." The XINHUA editor's note reads in full as follows: "The newsletter tells a stirring tale about veteran Red Army fighter He Zhiyuan who joined the party in 1930. Today he occupies a leading position as political commissar of the Shandong Provincial Military District and maintains the fine work style of hard struggle."

"Many young people who were born in new China and have grown up under the Red flag are not familiar with the old traditions and work styles of our party and army. Thirty years of peaceful living--particularly the 10 years of turmoil and destruction during the Cultural Revolution--have caused some veteran comrades to gradually become unconcerned about the party's traditional work styles. Let us have a close look at Comrade He Zhiyuan's deeds. He is a veteran soldier who once held the rank of major general. He has devoted himself to the revolutionary cause for nearly half a century and has risen from a common peasant to become a high-ranking party cadre. His status has changed, but his concept of being a public servant of the people and his style of sharing weal and woe with the masses has never changed. He has written vivid instructional material on party tradition based on his own deeds.

"At present, when we are earnestly implementing the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life' adopted by the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and conscientiously rectifying the party's work style, we must learn from fine party members like Comrade He Zhiyuan, restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions, raise the party's fighting capability and use the fine party work style to nurture a fine army and a civilian work style and to lead the masses in working hard for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. (end of editor's note)"

#### JIEFANGJUN GEQU PUBLISHES MORE PLA SONGS

OW080245 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2340 GMT on 6 June, in its regular "PLA Life" program, transmits a 1-minute news report introducing the major contents of issue No 5 of JIEFANGJUN GEQU [LIBERATION ARMY SONGS]. According to the report, "the current issue carries several songs which praise the older generation proletarian revolutionaries, solos and duets performed at the theatrical festivals of minority nationalities in some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, songs which describe PLA life and several film songs. Issue No 5 of JIEFANGJUN GEQU publishes 24 songs, the lyrics of 3 songs and 5 photos showing the singing activities of the PLA units."

According to the report, one song describes the mutual concern and support as well as the fish-water relationship between the masses of people and a Red Army unit under the command of Comrade He Long. In addition to several songs which describe the daily life of PLA fighters, the current issue also carries a song entitled "The Hearts of the Fighters Are Closely Linked With Every Mountain and River," hailing the PLA fighters' firm determination to guard the frontiers of the motherland. The same broadcast presents six songs, including one which expresses the hope for the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland.

#### BOOK ON LIU SHAOQI GOES ON SALE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

OW081442 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun--The book "Eternal Glory to Comrade Liu Shaoqi" will be put on sale some time today in Xinhua bookstores in Beijing and other localities throughout the country. In this book are the memorial speech by Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping at the memorial meeting for Comrade Liu Shaoqi; a public notice and namelist issued by the funeral committee for Comrade Liu Shaoqi; the RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Restore True Qualities of Mao Zedong Thought--On the Rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi;" a chronological table of Comrade Liu Shaoqi's life; and three articles written by XINHUA reporters regarding Comrade Liu Shaoqi. This book is edited and published by the People's Publishing House.



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HONGQI PRAISES LIU SHAOQI'S BOOK ON COMMUNIST ETHICS

HK050343 Beijing HONGQI No. 10 in Chinese 19 May 80 pp 10-13

[Article by Ma Junqi: "Views on Public and Private Interests That Radiate With the Glory of Materialist Dialectics--Some Understanding From Rereading 'How To Be a Good Communist'"]

[Text] In his book "How To Be a Good Communist," Comrade Liu Shaoqi brought forth the brilliant idea that the personal interests of a communist must and can be merged with the general interests of the party and the proletarian class. This idea was condemned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as the "theory of the merging of public and private interests" and was subject to ferocious attacks and suppression. Actually, Comrade Shaoqi's exposition on the relationship between public and private interests profoundly explained the objective existence of personal interests, the unity between public and private interests and the correctness of the principle of personal interests being subordinate to the interests of the party and the people. It radiates with the glory of dialectical materialism and is of major significance in guiding Communist Party members' cultivation of the party spirit.

I

Comrade Shaoqi explicitly pointed out in "How To Be a Good Communist" that "party members have personal interests." We stress that personal interests must be subordinate to those of the party, "but this by no means implies that our party does not recognize, or brushes aside, the personal interests of its members or that it wants to wipe out their individuality." This theory of Comrade Shaoqi totally complies with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and reflects objective reality.

Personal interest is a social and historical entity. As long as there are human beings and human society, the existence of personal interests will be an objective fact. Man has to eat, wear clothes and have all the necessary conditions for survival before he can engage in production and social activities. The concrete forms through which the existence of personal interests are manifested and expressed differ only because conditions are different. Socialism is a historical negation of private ownership, but it did not and cannot possibly eliminate personal interests. Even when the stage of communism is reached in the future, it can only further transform the form of existence of personal interests and make the personal interests of the members of society develop toward historical rationalization and equality. The truth is: If Marx did not have the necessary conditions for staying alive and engaging in research and writing (basic personal interests), he would not have written his vast collection of revolutionary works. In the same manner, proletarian heroes like Dong Cunrui, Liu Hulan, Jiao Yuzan and Lei Feng were not supermen or unfeeling "ascetics." (Even ascetics have their personal interests.) Of course, all revolutionary leaders of the proletariat and revolutionary heroes have a very high level of ideological consciousness. However, they are still products of their social existence and social relationships. Their ideas and deeds also cannot be divorced from objective historical conditions. If they are to work and serve the people, they have to live and have personal interests. Furthermore, some of their absolutely necessary personal interests are usually the basic precondition for them to bring even greater benefits to the proletarian class and the people. Therefore, they are both superior to and the same as ordinary people. It is not that they do not have personal interests, but just that they are able to place personal interests in the proper order of priority and correctly handle the relationship between personal interests and those of the party and people.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "At no time and in no circumstances should a communist place his personal interests first. He should subordinate them to the interests of the nation and of the masses." ("The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War") That is to say, Marxism does not disallow the presence of personal interests. [paragraph continues]

It only demands that revolutionaries should put personal interests in the proper places and subordinate personal interests to those of the collective. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" presented themselves as ultraleftists, maliciously attacked Comrade Shaoqi's scientific thesis concerning "communists have personal interests" and negated the objective existence of personal interests. This not only exposes their sinister intentions, but also indicates their extreme paucity in the theoretical realm.

## II

Comrade Shaoqi not only pointed out the objective existence of personal interests but also indicated the unity (or identity) of personal and collective interests. He pointed out that the personal interests of party members must and absolutely can be merged with the general interests of the party and the proletarian class. He said: "A party member can and must completely merge his personal interests with those of the party." "It is all the more necessary for each cadre and leader of the party to be a living embodiment of the general interests of the party and the proletariat, and to merge his personal interests completely in their general interests and aims."

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out time and again that dialectical materialism asserts that "there is unity between two opposites." There is identity between all contradictory things under any conditions. ("On Contradiction") The contradiction between public and private interests is no exception. Each one is the condition for the other's existence and both are interconnected, interdependent, interpenetrated and interpermeated. In given conditions, each transforms itself into the other. Public interest is only relative to private interest and there is no public interest without private interest. Private interest is only relative to public interest and there is no private interest without public interest. The abstraction of the general interests of the party and masses, in essence, is but the interests of concrete individuals (including party members). (Naturally, collective interest is not equal to the simple sum total of all individual interests.) In this sense, we can say that there could never be public interests without private interests. On the other hand, the personal interests of communists exist within the general interests of the party and the masses. The revolutionary cause communists and revolutionaries struggle for does not exclude the revolutionaries' own personal interests. On the contrary, it automatically contains them. During the period of democratic revolution, communists and revolutionaries could only achieve their own liberation by liberating the whole nation and the whole people. It was completely impossible for communists and revolutionaries to seek their own liberation apart from the cause of liberating the proletariat and the masses. Today, due to the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production, the interests of socialism, the development of the whole society and the raising of the level of production determine not only the interests of Communist Party members, but also the personal interests of all citizens in the entire society as well. Generally speaking, the more developed a socialist economy is, the higher the level of material and cultural life of the members of society. If everyone only minds their personal interests and pays no attention to the overall situation, only minds their immediate interests and is unwilling to work and struggle hard, then the public interests of socialism will be undermined, the four modernizations will be hard to attain, there will not be adequate assurance for the people's personal interests and the growing demands of their material and cultural life will not be met. Therefore, socialism is the people's own socialism. It is closely linked with the individual self-interests of each citizen. When people struggle for socialism, they are not only bringing benefits to other people and future generations, but are objectively striving for their own immediate and long-term interests.

Public and private interests and collective and personal interests are not only interdependent and interpermeated. In given conditions, they are also transformed into each other. [paragraph continues]



With the strong leadership of the party, the guidance of a correct line and if the stability of the nature of socialism is not affected, distribution of a suitable amount of bonuses to workers and technicians who have made great contributions and support and encouragement for a minority of peasants to enrich themselves ahead of others under the principle of "distribution according to work, more gains for more work," obviously benefit the people's personal interests. In this manner, the enthusiasm for socialism and creativity of the masses are also vigorously mobilized and brought into full play. This develops the interests of socialism. What were private interests have been turned into public ones. When a socialist economy develops, social wealth also increases. The state and the collective can then further improve the material and cultural life of the people. Here, what are public interests turn into private ones. The constant process of mutual transformation between public and private interests is the process by which a socialist economy and the standard of living of the people develop from a lower to a higher stage. Of course, the mutual transformation between public and private interests requires certain political conditions which are persisting in the four basic principles and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. Without these conditions, the above-mentioned transformation will be impossible.

From the above analysis, it can indeed be seen that unity between public and private interests exists under given conditions. The "merging" of public and private interests was not deliberately perpetuated by any single individual. The fact is they have always had the characteristics of being interpenetrated and interpermeated. Comrade Liu Shaoqi's brilliant idea that personal interests can and must be merged into the interests of the collective is precisely an accurate expression of such an objective dialectical law.

### III

Unity is only one aspect of the relationship between public and private interests. There is another aspect in their relationship which is the undeniable difference and contradiction that exist between them. From the point of view of interdependence and mutual transformation, the two are indeed unified and identical. But from the point of view of their differences and unique characteristics, the two are conflicting and distinct from each other. To party members and cadres, the basic principle in handling and resolving this contradiction is to subordinate private interests to public ones and personal interests to those of the state and the collective.

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were making a lot of noise to slander Comrade Shaoqi, they had the following line of arguments: Comrade Shaoqi only talked about the inter-permeability and merging of public and private interests and did not talk about the contradiction and conflict between public and private interests. The fact is that the title of Chapter 6 in "How To Be a Good Communist" is "Party Members' Personal Interests Must Be Unconditionally Subordinated to the Interests of the Party." The main point of the chapter is to discuss how to correctly handle and resolve the question of the contradiction between public and private interests. Comrade Shaoqi clearly stated that "a party member has interests of his own, which may be inconsistent with or even run counter to the interests of the party in certain circumstances." This kind of contradiction and conflict happened all the time during the period of the revolutionary war. Whether it was on the battlefield or in prison cells or execution grounds of the enemy, Communist Party members and revolutionaries constantly faced the rigorous test of how to resolve the contradiction between public and private interests. Whether they should sacrifice personal interests to protect the interests of the party or whether they should sacrifice the party's interests to safeguard their own personal interests. Even in the present period of peaceful construction, there are still numerous contradictions between public and private interests, some of which are very acute. For instance, many of our comrades and masses suffered the ruthless persecution of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." [paragraph continues]

Our party and state has adopted various measures to try to improve their conditions. However, because our country also underwent 10 years of calamity, it has not yet been able to satisfy all the personal interests due these comrades. Under such conditions, the interests of the party and the state and the overall requirements of the four modernizations come into some kind of conflict with the immediate interests of these comrades. There are so many such conflicts. We encounter them all the time. Therefore, to reread Comrade Shaoqi's discussion on how to correctly resolve contradictions between public and private interests becomes particularly important. Comrade Shaoqi's discussion on how to correctly resolve contradictions between public and private interests becomes particularly important. Comrade Shaoqi pointed out: "At all times and on all questions, a party member should give first consideration to the interests of the party as a whole. He should put them in the forefront and place personal matters and interests second. The supremacy of the party's interests is the highest principle that must govern the thinking and actions of the members of our party. In accordance with this principle, every party member must completely identify his personal interests with those of the party both in his thoughts and in his actions. He must be able to yield to the interests of the party without any hesitation or reluctance and sacrifice his personal interests whenever the two are at variance." Here, Comrade Shaoqi could not have explained the correct principle in handling the relationship between public and private interests more clearly.

Marxism recognizes the personal interests of party members and maintains that party organizations and responsible members of the party should be concerned about the indispensable personal interests of party members as much as possible. But this most certainly does not mean that individual party members can always ask the party for things or haggle with it. Much less does this give an alibi to sacrifice the party's interests by insisting on one's personal interests. Communists are vanguards of the proletariat. On the question of having personal interests, they are the same as ordinary people. But on the question of their consciously subordinating their personal interests to those of the party, they are different from and superior to ordinary people. Stalin once said that communists are made of special stuff. That is to say, party members should be armed with the correct ideology of the progressive class and possess a high level of communist consciousness and spirit of self-sacrifice. With this noble communist spirit and the spirit of self-sacrifice, party members will be able to work diligently, conscientiously, wholeheartedly and selflessly during normal times. At critical moments, they will be able to insure the identity of their personal interests with those of the party by concrete actions of sacrificing themselves for the party and fellow men. This special form of unity and identity is entirely possible. Did the thousands upon thousands of fine party members in the history of the party not set such examples for us by their grand and moving heroic deeds? They were worthy of the name of a communist and were true communist fighters. Those who ask for name, position and special treatment from the party and do not even hesitate to undermine the party's interests to satisfy their personal needs are not qualified to be given the glorious name of a Communist Party member!

Comrade Shaoqi's Marxist theory of public and private interests as explained in "How To Be a Good Communist" still has its value as a realistic guide even today. Each party member and revolutionary comrade must thoroughly understand the objective dialectical law between public and private interests and comprehend their relationship of intermergence and interpermeability and their characteristics of being both contradictory and unified to consciously merge their personal interests with the general interests of the party and the people and with the great cause of the four modernizations and to correctly handle the relationship between public and private interests in practice to become progressive fighters with a high level of communist consciousness.



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TEXT

## HONGQI ARTICLE CALLS FOR ERADICATION OF FACTIONALISM

HK061055 Beijing HONGQI No 10 in Chinese 19 May 80 pp 39-42

[Article by Zeng Yan: "Strengthen Party Spirit and Eradicate Factionalism"]

[Text] To attain their counterrevolutionary goal of usurping party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" energetically whipped up factionalism and trampled upon party spirit, thus causing serious disruptions in our party. Some new party members, who have not received an education in the party's elementary knowledge, do not understand the meaning of party spirit and replace party spirit with factionalism. Some veteran party members, who are influenced by the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," are contaminated by factionalism and allow factionalism to overwhelm party spirit. Following the smashing of the "gang of four" and with the great efforts made by party organizations at all levels to turn chaos into order, there have been distinct changes in the above-mentioned conditions. However, strengthening party spirit and eradicating factionalism are still very important issues of the current party building.

A principle of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" addresses this issue: "Party organizations at all levels and all party members must uphold party spirit and make unremitting efforts to combat factionalism. It is imperative to seriously take disciplinary action against those people who uphold factionalism and refuse to correct their errors despite repeated education. These people should not be allowed to become members of leading groups. If such people are holding leading posts, they must be dismissed immediately." We believe that in studying the "guiding principles" and in inspecting and measuring their thinking and work style by the standards set by the "guiding principles," party organizations at all levels and all party members and particularly those party members holding leading posts will definitely pay great attention to this issue and act according to this stipulation.

When we talk about party spirit, we are referring to the concentrated expression of the proletarian class nature. The proletariat is the most progressive class in the history of mankind and has a thorough-going revolutionary spirit. The fundamental interests of the proletariat and the masses of working people coincide. The historical tasks of the proletariat is the complete emancipation of mankind from the system of exploitation and oppression of man by man. Only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation. Our party is the vanguard of the proletariat and is a fighting collective organized by progressive elements of the proletariat. The ultimate objectives of the struggle waged by our party are the emancipation of all mankind and the realization of communism. On the day a party member joins the party, he is an honored fighter of the fighting collective of the proletarian political party. By the strengthening of party spirit we mean that every party member must set strict demands on himself in accordance with the standards of a progressive element of the proletariat, remold his subjective world while changing the objective world, have a firm proletarian stand and the viewpoint of wholeheartedly serving the people, have a noble revolutionary moral character, be honest and aboveboard, be selfless, staunch and faithful, be as good as his word, give first place to the interests of the party and the people and unreservedly subordinate his personal interests to those of the party and the people. However, factionalism is diametrically opposed to party spirit. The "guiding principles" have pointed out: "Factionalism is diametrically incompatible with the proletarian party spirit. Going in for establishing small factional groups and forming cliques to pursue selfish interests is the expression of the extreme individualism of the exploiting class and anarchism and is also the reflection of the trade-association thinking of the feudal class and small producers in our party." In the eyes of these people who promote factionalism, the interests of the party and the people simply do not exist and there are only their personal interests and the interests of their small circles of people.

[paragraph continues]

LAST LINE

To scramble for power and profit, they play sly tricks. These factional activities are absolutely incompatible with the title of party member. If there are promoters of factionalism in the party, they certainly will demobilize party organizations, impair party leadership and damage party unity, thus weakening the fighting capacity of the party. To promote our party building, improve party leadership, maintain party unity and improve the party's fighting capacity, it is imperative to pay great attention to party spirit and completely wipe out factionalism.

To determine whether a party member has a strong sense of party spirit, we must first see his attitude toward the party's line, guiding principles and policies. Every party member must sincerely support and resolutely implement the party's line, guiding principles and policies. Every party member must not only conscientiously study the party's resolutions, decisions and directives and grasp the essence of the party's line, guiding principles and policies but must also concretely implement the party's line, guiding principles and policies through making investigations and studies, holding collective discussions and proceeding from actual conditions. Only by doing so can a party member creatively fulfill the tasks assigned by the party. At present, the line of uniting with people of all nationalities throughout the country to promote the four modernizations with one heart and one mind as formulated by the party Central Committee is the concentrated reflection of the fundamental interests of the party and the people. This is our party's general line and general task in the new period. All party members must concentrate on the four modernizations, actively plunge into the four modernizations and use their practical activities of making more contributions to the realization of the four modernizations to lead the masses of people to strive for realizing the four modernizations. In particular, party members holding leading posts must always have the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood at heart, immerse themselves among the masses, go deep into the realities of life, study new conditions, solve new problems, promote production, improve the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production and continuously promote the four modernizations. To do so means having a strong sense of party spirit. Not to do so means having a weak sense of party spirit. At present, those comrades in our party who indulge themselves in factionalism do not concern themselves with the development of the national economy, nor do they care for improving the livelihood of the masses of people. They give no thought whatsoever to the implementation of policies, stability and unity, the readjustment of the national economy, the promotion of production and the four modernizations. They proceed in all cases from their personal interests or the interests of their cliques and take a pragmatic attitude toward the party's line, guiding principles and policies. Their pragmatic attitude means that they only implement what they like and do not implement what they do not like. To safeguard or fight for their personal interests and the interests of their cliques, they dare to distort, tamper with and even resist the party's guiding principles and policies and the resolutions adopted by higher authorities. If these conditions are not changed, how can we lead the masses to unite as one and promote the four modernizations?

Our party is now in a ruling position. It is leading the whole country's activities and is charged with the arduous task of building a modern and powerful socialist state. The more than 38 million party members in our country are key members of all fronts. All the leading posts in government organs at all levels and all the leading posts of our socialist economic, cultural, educational and scientific organizations are primarily held by party members. The implementation of the party's line, guiding principles and policies depends on the vast numbers of party members who can lead the masses to implement them. The words and deeds of party members have a great influence upon the masses. The masses always look to our party members, set high demands on our party members and hope that the vast numbers of party members are like their ideal model figures whom they can emulate. [paragraph continues]



This is an honor to our party and our party members. All party-member comrades should treasure the honored title of Communist Party member and must not neglect a ruling party's position and duties. They must proceed in all cases from reality, integrate theory with practice, seek truth from facts, be honest people in word and in deed, wholeheartedly do their own jobs well and exert their utmost efforts to promote the four modernizations. However, some people who are impure ideologically think that since our party is a ruling party, joining the party means having the opportunity to secure official positions and power for seeking personal interests. They therefore try to win over other groups to form their own cliques and energetically carry out the activities of securing official positions, scrambling for power and seeking personal interests. They are not of one mind with the party. They are unfaithful and dishonest members of the party. In their own small circles, they keep no secrets from each other, thus letting out party secrets. However, in party organizations, they say one thing and mean another and feign compliance. With such people in our party, how can we maintain the unity of the party and implement the party's line, guiding principles and policies? This kind of factional activity greatly endangers the party and impairs the party's political prestige among the masses of people. Those people who are not willing to stop doing evil and reform themselves and are continuously carrying out this kind of activity are factional bloats who put themselves in a most inglorious position. The party cannot tolerate these people who stick to factionalism.

Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organizations." ("On Contradiction") To build our party into neatly organized forces that rally closely around the party Central Committee and to lead the masses to advance with giant strides toward the magnificent goal of the four modernizations, all party members must uphold democratic centralism, strictly observe party discipline, resolutely safeguard the party's unity and wage a resolute struggle against all activities that violate the party's democratic centralism, that do not observe party discipline and that impair the party's unity. In party life, every party member and particularly leading cadres at all levels must act without any selfish considerations and handle affairs in accordance with the principle of party spirit. Particularly with regard to issues concerning cadres, we must treat all cadres equally without any discrimination and have no prejudice against any of them. At present, some areas still fail to implement the cadre line of appointing people on their merits. The practice of appointing people by favoritism is prevailing in such areas. All these things are caused by factionalism. Some promoters of factionalism use all kinds of relationships, ways and means to encircle some leading cadres and offer "proposals" to such leading cadres for putting certain people in important positions. Some of our leading cadres seize every opportunity to energetically promote and put people in their own circles in important positions and build up their personal influence. No matter how high the ideological quality of a person and no matter how capable he is, he will not be given any position if he is not a man of their circles. These leading comrades cannot become "Bo Le" [a legendary ancient who was capable of finding and recognizing horses that could cover a 1,000 li a day] and cannot discover a "horse that covers a thousand li a day." This is because any person of outstanding ability who truly has both ability and political integrity is a decent person. Such a decent person is willing to study intensively and has a strong desire for progress. He will not resort to boasting, flattery and touting nor will he be an opportunist or curry favor with anyone in authority for personal gain. He detests factionalism and resists and opposes such a work style through various methods. Leading cadres who are not honest and upright in their ways are not interested in this kind of person.

Factionalism is a formidable enemy of party spirit. Factionalism has a great corrosive influence and produces serious centrifugal effects. At present, generally speaking, factionalism is gradually being eliminated and finds less and less support. However, it is quite evident that the phenomena of "there are no mountain strongholds in the light but there are rocks in the dark" still exist. Factionalism in some areas and units has almost become a chronic and stubborn disease. Although the people detest factionalism very much, they simply cannot eliminate it. Why? Factionalism is primarily caused by leading cadres. We simply have some leading cadres who indulge in factionalism. Of those people, some were protected by a certain faction during the Great Cultural Revolution, thus becoming covert supporters of that faction; to "consolidate the positions" they are holding, some people who were punished during the Great Cultural Revolution and later "climbed to power" once again also joined certain factions. A person who still has supporters in his own faction has people in his faction to sound the clarion call for him, has his own sedan chair bearers in his own faction and speaks on behalf of these people in fact a representative figure of these people. The minds of all such comrades were poisoned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Some who have not been educated are used to walking on the original small circles to this day. Leading cadres who indulge in factionalism will do the greatest harm to the party. Moreover, the complex nature of this issue is not just the harm. The present noteworthy thing is that no one admits his indulgence in factionalism. In particular, some leading cadres who are involved in factionalism are also clamoring against factionalism. In fact, such leading cadres regard factionalism as party spirit and describe real opponents to factionalism as promoters of factionalism. How are we to solve problems under these circumstances. The "guiding principles for inner-party political life" points out: "If a group of party members carry out organized activities behind the party's back which run counter to the party's line and resolutions, they are actually carrying out factional activities." To determine whether a person is a promoter of party spirit or a promoter of factionalism, we only have to see whether he handles affairs in accordance with the party's line and resolutions. This is a ruler to judge people. Every party member should proceed from reality, let facts speak for themselves and use this ruler to see whether factionalism exists in his area and to see whether he himself or others have the expression of factionalism. Once he sees his own indulgence in factionalism, he must sincerely make up his mind to resolutely give up his indulgence and handle the matter with meticulous care. This is not a personal matter but an important matter which has a bearing on the party cause.

Party members must pay attention to party spirit and the party can never tolerate promoters of factionalism. In his article "On Associations of Friends," Ou Yangxiu of the Song Dynasty said: "The bonds of friendship among virtuous men result from an identity of purpose in the cause of truth and the bonds of friendship among evil men result from an identity of personal interest alone. These things are understandable. However, evil men have no real friends and only virtuous men have real friends. Why? Simply because evil men love wealth and worldly advantage. Hence, as long as their interests are identical, they have unreal friends. But when these interests begin to clash and when there are no more common interests, they turn round and become bitter enemies, even of their own brothers and near relatives. Virtuous men are different. Their landmarks are duty toward their fellow men and loyalty to their prince; their most precious possessions are their good names. Virtuous men can help each other in cultivating their moral characters because of the identity of purpose in the cause of truth. In serving the country, virtuous men will consistently work in full cooperation and with a unity of purpose." ("Gangjian Yizhi Lu," pp 1848-1849) These words can greatly inspire us. The bonds of friendship among communists result from an "identity of purpose in the cause" of communism and the four modernizations.



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To attain this great goal, we communists can consistently work with one heart and one mind just like people in the same boat helping each other. Promoters of factionalism, who form cliques to pursue selfish interests, are not of one mind with the party, do not follow the party's road, sow dissension and discord in the party and run counter to the party. Comrades who are still madly clinging to factionalism had better wake up to reality as quickly as possible.

A proletarian political party is established and developed after struggling against various sects. Under the leadership of Marx, the International Workingmen's Association, namely, the First International, which was established in 1864, struggled against various sects including Britain's unionists, France's Proudhonists and Italy's Mazzinian sect. The establishment of the International Workingmen's Association was aimed at using a genuine fighting organization--the working class--to replace those socialist and semi-socialist sects. In his letter to F. Bolte, Marx noted: "Sects are justified (historically) so long as the working class is not yet ripe for an independent historical movement. As soon as it has attained this maturity all sects are essentially reactionary." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 394) After this and in the history of the international communist movement which has lasted more than 100 years, reactionary sects have appeared almost everywhere. Antiparty factional cliques repeatedly emerged in both the Soviet Communist Party under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin and in our CCP. Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the two counterrevolutionary conspiratorial cliques, were the most harmful factional cliques in the history of our party and seriously wrecked and disrupted our party. Historical facts tell us that organizing a secret clique in the party is a criminal activity of splitting and disrupting the party. Our party will be in extreme danger if we shut our eyes to inner-party factional activities and do not resolutely stop such activities. We must bear in mind the following words of Lenin: "Comrades to whom the party and its revival are dear must come out most resolutely against all those who, guided by purely factional and narrow circle considerations and interests, are striving to destroy the party." ("Collected Works of Lenin: "The State of Affairs in the Party," Vol 17, p 7)

Strengthening party spirit and eradicating factionalism are the process of using the proletarian ideology to overcome nonproletarian ideas of every description and are aimed at solving the problem of enabling party members to join the party ideologically. Although some party-member comrades have joined the party organizationally, they have not joined the party ideologically, or at any rate not completely. We must not think that joining the party organizationally means becoming a qualified party member. To every party member, joining the party does not mean the completion of ideological remolding and should mean the beginning of remolding one's ideology in accordance with a higher standard. Ideological remolding is a longterm and lifelong task. It cannot be accomplished in one move nor can it be put right once and for all. We should act in accordance with Comrade Zhou Enlai's words: One is never too old to learn and remold one's ideology. Our sense of party spirit will become stronger and we will become more qualified party members the moment we pay attention to our ideological remolding. We will have problems in party spirit and we will become unqualified or not very qualified party members the moment we are slack in our ideological remolding. At present, to combat factionalism and enhance our understanding of party spirit, we must place the issue of joining the party ideologically on the order of the day. Under the leadership of party organizations and under the supervision of the masses, every party member must apply criticism and self-criticism as his weapons, be strict in dissecting himself ideologically and act in accordance with the demands set by Comrade Liu Shaoqi in his book "How To Be A Good Communist:" "One must use the proletarian ideology to combat one's own nonproletarian ideas of every description; one must use the communist world outlook to combat one's own noncommunist world outlook of every description; one must use the principle of giving first and highest place to the interests of the proletariat, the people and the party to combat one's own individualistic ideology." [paragraph continues]

If we do not act in accordance with these demands and always have some muck of the exploiting classes in our minds, how can we resist or overcome factionalism and how can we become qualified party members?

Now is the time to resolutely eradicate factionalism. The blueprint to build a modern and powerful socialist state as formulated by the party Central Committee is put in front of us. It requires that all party members show their party spirit and lead the masses to strive to realize it. Is it not true that the interests of that small circle of yours, no matter how great, are of little or no account as compared with the realization of the great cause of the four modernizations? On the day when the four modernizations are realized, when you look back on how you have energetically squabbled over your personal gains and losses and the gains and losses of your gang, you will feel ashamed that you have done this and you will realize that your action was ridiculous. One should stand on a higher plane and see even farther ahead.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES 'TIMING OF DEMOCRACY'

HK060230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Shen Qinli: "On the 'Timing' of Democracy"]

[Text] At present, there is one line of reasoning which says: After 10 years of "great democracy," it is "wrong timing" to talk about democracy now.

There are a few muddled conceptions here which need to be clarified.

First of all, the "great democracy" was not democracy. On the contrary, it was exactly the wanton trampling and thorough destruction of democracy. Modifying democracy with the word "great" gives the impression that it was even more democratic than ordinary democracy. Actually, it was not. People can still recall that during the "Great Cultural Revolution" there was a very popular slogan which was "kick away the party committees to make revolution." This vividly reflected the most important feature of the "great democracy" perpetuated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It also fully revealed the real nature of "great democracy." This kind of "great democracy" was, in essence, anarchism instigated from above. It had nothing in common with socialist democracy.

Second, democracy never brings turmoil, and stability and unity cannot be divorced from democracy. Those who hold that proper timing is necessary to talk about democracy usually consider the end results of "great democracy" to be the fault of democracy. Therefore, they consider democracy, stability and unity to be opposed to each other, as if democracy will surely bring about turmoil. They also think that if one wants stability and unity, democracy is out of the question. This is a misconception.

As mentioned above, the "great democracy" was not democracy at all. Thus, to blame the upheaval on democracy brought about by the "great democracy" is irrational. During the anti-Japanese war, did the rectification campaign in Yanan which fully encouraged inner-party democracy bring about any upheaval? None. What it brought about was the political, ideological and organizational unity of the whole party, the great victory of the anti-Japanese war and the liberation war and the founding of new China. Just the same, no upheavals were brought about during the early sixties when Comrade Mao Zedong emphasized the importance of practicing democratic centralization in the political life of the state and the party and carrying out inner-party democracy and people's democracy at the enlarged meeting of the Central Committee work conference. Instead, it brought about the great mobilization of the enthusiasm for socialism of the great masses of cadres and people, the immediate overcoming of the momentary difficulties experienced in the national economy and the advent of the healthy growth of the socialist economy. Today, do we still need democracy to build the four modernizations under a situation of stability and unity? The answer is affirmative.



The emergence of stability and unity following the smashing of the "gang of four" precisely commenced with the restoration and carrying out of socialist democracy. Can we imagine the policy of the third plenary session of the Central Committee on emancipation of the mind, setting the machine in motion, seeking truth from facts and unity in looking forward being formulated without carrying out socialist democracy? If we did not carry out socialist democracy, would the implementation of the policy of the third plenary session, the improvement of the legal system, the implementation of various policies and the redress of numerous miscarriages of justice have been possible? Events have forcefully proved that the carrying out of socialist democracy could only be beneficial to stability and unity and to promoting the progress of the cause of socialism.

Furthermore, democracy is a state system and a historical entity. The dialectics of the development of democracy is as follows: "From autocratic rule to bourgeois democracy; from bourgeois democracy to proletarian democracy; from proletarian democracy to no democracy at all." (Lenin: "Marxism on the State," p 24) For a socialist state, as long as the historical period of socialism is not over and as long as the state exists as an entity, socialist democracy will have to exist and continue to develop. Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system have never been strong enough in new China which was built on the foundation of a semifeudal, semicolonial social system. After 10 years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the question of carrying out democracy and improving the legal system has become a more outstanding one. Therefore, since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee and leaders of the party and the state have strongly emphasized the carrying out of democracy. To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to strengthen and improve the leadership of the party, democracy is indispensable and not nonessential. It should be carried out consistently and not just sporadically. Therefore, the implementation of democracy is not an expedient measure. There is no question of "timing" for the propagation of democracy.

To persist in carrying out democracy is an unswerving policy of our party. If we are to talk about "timing" in China where there has not been any democratic tradition, particularly in today's China where the feudal fascist rule of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has been smashed, this is the right "timing" when the propagation and carrying out of democracy is urgently needed.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON QUALITY OF POPULATION

HK080716 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Song Baicheng, principal medical officer of health and antiepidemic center in Chaoyang Prefecture, Liaoning: "In Family Planning We Must Pay Attention to the Quality of Population"]

[Text] We have done a lot of work in planned parenthood and in controlling the population. This is very essential; however, we did very little in improving the quality of population. We even prohibited this task. In fact, quantity and quality are closely related with one another. Without the guarantee of quality, the quantity factor in giving birth to only one child is also very difficult to realize. Only by simultaneously grasping both quantity and quality can we reduce the birth rate and enhance the people's intelligence, physique and life expectancy.

Everyone wants their children to be healthy and intelligent, particularly those couples who want to have only one child. Therefore, how to control and prevent illnesses such as congenital heart disease, cretinism, congenital retardedness, congenital deafness and dumbness, cerebral paralysis, abnormally small or large skull, hydrocephalus, cracks in the vertebral column, congenital abnormal eyes and other physiological defects and abnormal children including bisexual persons, is put on our agenda.

In the past 20 years, with the progress of research in science and technology including human cellular genetics, biochemical genetics and the study of abnormality, the people have obtained a clearer picture of the cause of some congenital diseases. For example, marriage between closely related persons (that is direct relatives within five generations) will often result in abnormal offspring; it is possible that marriage with those who are suffering from certain disease will transmit the disease to the second generation. (Those who are suffering from cretinism are the second generation of those who were suffering from local goiter.) Use of contraceptives during pregnancy can lead to bisexuality of the baby; nettle rash and other poisonous infections early in a woman's pregnancy can cause congenital heart disease to the baby; use of large amounts of chemical medicine during pregnancy, or suffering from internal excretion in the later stage of pregnancy can cause congenital retardedness to the baby; premature or over-mature births can often cause abnormality to the baby.... These situations have already attracted serious attention in some scientifically and technologically advanced countries. They have put forward some preventive measures and effectively improved the quality of population.

Our country is a developing country and is restricted by the economic and cultural levels and the situation of medicine and public health. Some of the preventive measures from abroad cannot be fully popularized in some areas within a short period. However, in accordance with the existing conditions, it is effective to do the following tasks well:

1. It is necessary to strengthen propaganda and education work, publicize the integration of the control of the quantity of population with the improvement of the quality of population, and improve the masses' scientific level and knowledge of precautions.
2. It is necessary to organize investigation, to investigate various diseases that endanger the quality of population, sort out the causes and formulate effective methods.
3. It is necessary to promulgate the essential laws and eliminate the factors that endanger the quality of population. For example, it is necessary to stop closely related persons from getting married; before marriage, both parties must undergo the necessary physical examination; those who are suffering from congenital diseases must be dissuaded from getting married and giving birth to children; it is also necessary to promote rational marriage and child-bearing age. Generally, the suitable age is between 24 and 34.
4. It is necessary to strengthen medical research on women who are close to the period of giving birth and pregnancy health schemes for women. In addition to publicizing public health knowledge for women in their pregnancy, we can make use of the existing conditions to conduct the necessary periodical medical examinations of pregnant women and adopt elimination measures when abnormal babies are discovered.

While doing the above mentioned jobs well, it is also necessary to actively create the conditions to purchase the necessary instruments and equipment and fully promote the work of improving the quality of population and strive to succeed in giving birth to live, strong and intelligent babies.



DATE

I. 9 Jun 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
EAST REGION

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TEXT

## LIAO ZHIGAO ATTENDS FUJIAN ECONOMIC FORUM

HK080606 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] From 12 to 30 May, the Fujian Provincial People's Government invited responsible persons from all prefectures, municipalities and departments and experts in all fields to a forum on long-term planning. The forum discussed how to bring into play the superior features of Fujian, seek good economic results and speed up the building of the four modernizations in the province. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Comrade Liao Zhigao attended and spoke at the forum. Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Ma Xingyuan gave the summation at the conclusion of the forum.

The participants analyzed the superior features of Fujian, holding: Fujian possesses mountains and waters. There are many mountains and the coastline is extensive. The province is in the subtropics, the climate is equable and there is plenty of rain. The natural conditions are relatively superior and are beneficial for developing forestry, fishery and hydroelectricity. The conditions are suitable for the cultivation of industrial crops such as sugarcane and tea. We should concentrate manpower, materials and finance in those areas and departments where economic results are the best to develop as much as possible these items of production which cost little but produce much in order so as to increase the people's income and make more contributions to the state.

To meet the needs of economic construction, the meeting held: In future we must continue to compare the capital construction front and suitably raise the proportion of consumption to accumulation, to enable a continued improvement in the people's living standards. We must speed up the development of agriculture and light industry. We must strengthen energy, communications and construction. We must continue to implement policies beneficial to production. In future economic construction, we must change the current situation of "small and complete" and "large and complete." We must break through the boundaries between different areas and departments, between different lines and areas of control, and between ownership by the whole people and ownership by the collective, enliven the economy and promote production, and thus insure steady development of economic construction in the province.

In his speech Ma Xingyuan emphasized correct handling of several relationships in order to bring into play the province's superior features:

1. The relationship between partial and the whole. It is necessary to make a comprehensive analysis and comparison of the superior features of all the areas and departments in the province, and choose the best schemes from this in order to bring into play the superior features of the whole province while maintaining the different characteristics of the various areas.
2. It is necessary to integrate the natural with economic superior features so that both will be brought into full play.
3. It is necessary to perceive that the relationship between the superior and the inferior features is interchangeable under certain conditions. To bring the superior features into full play, it is necessary to protect our resources well and at the same time build a force of scientists, technicians and managers.
4. When handling the relationship between current and long-term superior features, it is necessary to care for both the present and the future and do very well at combining the two. For instance, at present agricultural, sideline and indigenous products are Fujian's main export items and constitute a superior feature.

However, from the long-term point of view, we must emphasize increasing the volume of light industry, textiles and handicrafts exports.

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5. Correctly handle the relationship between needs and possibilities, make our best efforts, act according to our capability and work actively and steadily, in order to make our plans reliable.
6. The relationship between the points of emphasis and the ordinary points. We must do very well at integrating the two. As for the various areas and departments, everyone must join in to bring into full play the province's superior features. At the same time, the different areas and departments can also bring into play their own points of emphasis and superior features, grasping the points of emphasis without discarding the ordinary ones.

#### JIANGXI READJUSTS COMMUNIST LABOR UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

HK070622 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] In order to speed up the training of talented agricultural technicians and meet the needs of the province's modernization, the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and people's government recently decided to readjust the Jiangxi Communist Labor University system. After readjustment, the General School of the Jiangxi Communist Labor University will be renamed Jiangxi Communist Labor University and will come under the supervision of the provincial education department. This university will function as the province's comprehensive agricultural university and will undertake the task of training high-grade agricultural technicians for the whole province. All the university's specialities will become regular courses, and will be taught according to the unified teaching plan and program for all agricultural and forestry schools in the country. Course work will be for 4 years. In the future, all student enrollment will come under the state plan, and the graduates will come under the state unified allocation of graduates of institutes of higher learning.

While studying at the university, the students will come under the system of the people's scholarships. All materials for daily life will be provided by the state in accordance with the stipulated standards. The current students at the university, who come from the commune, will complete their studies in accordance with the original teaching plan, and will return to their communes upon graduating.

The six prefectural branch schools of the university at (Liujiashan), Fuzhou, Shangqiao, Yunshan, Jinggangshan and (Pankou) and the two county branch schools at (Damaoshan) in Dexing County and (Niushanliang) in Xinfeng County will become secondary agricultural and forestry technical schools under the provincial authorities. They will be under the dual supervision of the provincial departments concerned and the prefectures, with the provincial departments concerned playing the main part. Beginning this year, these eight secondary technical schools will enroll students from the whole province. All the students enrolled there will be covered by the state plan and will be allocated jobs in a unified way after graduation.

Branches of the communist labor university being run by counties will be renamed "the communist labor university of XI county". They will be under the unified leadership of the county CCP committees and people's governments, with the education departments, being responsible for their administration. The tasks of a county communist labor university are: 1) To train commune and brigade agricultural technicians who come from and return to their communes; and 2) To conduct rotational training for the commune and brigade cadres and secondary and primary schoolteachers in the county.



TEXT  
GUANGDONG LEADER EXPLAINS REGULATION BY MARKET MECHANISM

HK090728 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] How to do a better job of regulation by market mechanism and enliven industrial production is a matter of concern to all workers on the industrial and communications front. In a recent interview, a responsible person of the provincial economics committee answered a number of questions which must be studied and solved in regulation by market mechanism.

Asked what part regulation by market mechanism plays in developing industrial production in our province, the responsible person of the provincial economics committee said: Last year, output value realized through regulation by market mechanism accounted for nearly 30 percent of the gross value of industrial output in our province, and our entire industry underwent a series of changes of far-reaching significance. The most important change is that we have begun to alter the abnormal practice of carrying out production for the sake of production and are enabling production to develop in a direction that conforms with the actual needs of society.

The responsible person of the provincial economics committee said: At present, the most important problem which must be studied and solved is that of people rushing headlong into the production of certain goods which are in great demand and producing the same items in duplicate without taking inventory. After the practice of regulation by market mechanism was introduced, many localities and enterprises vied to produce goods that were needed in the market but were in short supply. As a result, some items which had been in great demand quickly became unsalable and overstocked. It is understood that items in duplicate production in our province include electric fans, electric irons, heating wire, electricity meters, refrigerators, air conditioners, washing machines, steel window frames and bicycle tires. Some comrades hold that we should not do anything about this state of affairs and should let things take their own course; through competition, those enterprises which turn out inferior goods and do poorly in management will naturally be eliminated. Other comrades hold that we should not carry out regulation by market mechanism at all because there might be another readjustment in the future. We think that both these views are wrong. We must not let things take their own course and allow the phenomena of carrying on production without planning and producing the same items in duplicate without taking inventory to develop unchecked. Neither should we turn back to the old road and nip the newly initiated reform of the economic management system in the bud. We must persist in carrying out regulation by market mechanism and solve in a planned way new problems which arise after the introduction of this practice. It is the duty of the responsible departments in every locality to step up market research in the whole country and province, do a good job of market forecasting, and periodically issue bulletins on the situation of production and needs, to guide the enterprises in their activities of production and marketing and prevent the practices of carrying out production without planning and producing the same items in duplicate without taking inventory.

Asked whether or not it is still necessary to encourage technological coordination after carrying out regulation by market mechanism, the responsible person of the provincial economics committee said: It is necessary to approach this question from a dialectical point of view. A technological blockade is one of the major malpractices of capitalist production relations which hampers the productive forces. Of course we must not engage in it. However, the past practice of carrying out uncompensated technological exchange should also be resolutely reformed because it discourages mass efforts of technical innovation. How should this practice be reformed? In our opinion, we should carry out transfer of technology with compensation, that is, an enterprise should be paid a certain sum of money for the transfer to other factories of new products, new technological processes and new techniques that it had developed.

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The parties concerned will discuss the terms and sign contracts upon mutual agreement. We must manage the economy by economic means and adhere to the principle of mutual benefits between enterprises. At the same time, we must also carry forward the communist style.

In conclusion, the responsible person of the provincial economics committee discussed the question of how to strengthen cooperation between localities and departments. He said: In order to protect their own enterprises after carrying out regulation by market mechanism, some localities and departments not only restrain local enterprises from purchasing goods elsewhere but prevent enterprises elsewhere from selling goods to them. This protectionist policy is actually a policy which protects the backward. It is detrimental to specialization in production, to the support of priority lines of production in the province, to the overall readjustment of industry, and also to the further growth and improvement of those protected enterprises. The correct method is to break through the boundaries between different localities and trades and professions and let the local enterprises purchase goods from the best sources. It is also necessary to allow enterprises elsewhere to come and sell their goods. With the subordinate relations and ownership of enterprises remaining unchanged, we may run integrated enterprises between different localities, trades and professions and systems of ownership, and promote joint ventures, compensation trade, diffusion of products, the processing of products with materials provided by the ordering units and so on, to fully bring into play the superiority and characteristics of every quarter and enliven the economy.

#### XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS GUANGZHOU PLA DRAMA PERFORMANCE

HK090357 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Summary] The fighters drama troupe of the Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units will perform three dramas in Guangzhou beginning 11 June. Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, recently watched the troupe perform the drama "Bao Chun Hua." He praised the play and the performance.

#### WU KEHUA PRAISES VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT OF GUANGZHOU PLA CADRES

HK090144 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] On 2 June, at a political work conference of the Guangzhou PLA units, Wu Kehua, commander of the units, commended the lofty qualities of five old cadres of army and divisional levels who have voluntarily applied to give up their posts to better qualified men. These five old cadres are Chen Kailu and He Jiyuan, respectively deputy commander and deputy political commissar of a certain unit of the Guangzhou units. (Yang Ming), adviser to a certain unit; (Hu Shande), deputy political commissar of the Logistics Department of the Guangzhou PLA units, and (Zhang Yaoqing), deputy director of the political department of that department.

These five cadres are old comrades who joined the revolution during the periods of the Red Army and the war of resistance against Japan. They have made valuable contributions to the building of the party and army over a long period of revolutionary struggle. Since the fifth plenary sessions they have seriously studied the speeches of leading central comrades on cultivating successors and the spirit of the all-PLA political work conference and have profoundly felt the importance and urgency of selecting, promoting and cultivating successors and strengthening the building of the leadership groups in the new situation of building a modern revolutionary army. They have realized that they themselves are old and infirm and that their strength for carrying out leadership duties does not match their resolve. Moreover, since their presence in leading posts hinders the promotion of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, the building of the units is affected.



Hence, with a high sense of political responsibility and consideration for the long-term cause of the party, they have voluntarily applied to the upper-level party committees to retire, so that middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life will be able to carry their heavy burdens.

While commending these five comrades, Comrade Wu Kehua said: It is worthwhile to promote the notion that old and infirm comrades who find it difficult to go on working normally should voluntarily apply to retire. To do this benefits the revolutionary cause and is also advantageous for the health of the old cadres. He said: Old cadres and all comrades must consider that the party cause needs successors and select and promote talented people. They should do this with a high sense of political responsibility. Old cadres must take the lead in giving up their posts to better qualified men.

#### GUANGDONG HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CPPCC LEADER

HK070707 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Summary] Comrade Zhou Nan, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness on 22 May. A memorial service was held for him in Guangzhou on 5 June. Among those sending wreaths were Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Li Jiangzhen, Guo Rongchang, Wang Quanguo, Wu Nansheng, Gong Zirong, Wang De, Yin Linping and Wu Lengxi, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government.

Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, presided at the memorial meeting. Yin Linping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered the memorial speech.

#### GUANGDONG ELECTION INSPECTION GROUP CITES PROBLEMS

HK061016 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial elections committee held a meeting yesterday morning to listen to the report of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee's elections inspection group. The elections inspection group of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee started to conduct elections inspection in Guangzhou, Hainan, Foshan and other places on 13 May. The report pointed out: Judging from election results in pilot counties and the actual conditions of elections now underway, the overall situation is fine. This is shown by the attention given by the leadership, the fairly thorough job of ideological mobilization, and the fairly high rate of participation in elections. The masses are quite satisfied and the requirements laid down in the election and organization laws have basically been met. However, there are still problems pending solutions. For example, some places have not done a thorough job of ideological mobilization and the masses have yet to enhance their understanding of the importance of elections. Some places have not done a good job of studying and understanding the elections and organization laws and there are still certain phenomena that do not conform with the election law.

Provincial people's congress Vice Chairmen Ou Mengjue, Luo Ming, Yun Guangying, Wang Zuoyan and Li Xuexian attended the meeting.

Yin Linping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial elections committee, spoke at the meeting. He stressed the need to properly sum up the successful experience of elections in the previous period and the existing problems so as to push forward the work of holding elections. He also stressed the need to further step up the work of publicizing and carrying out mobilization for elections and to have a higher rate of participation in elections.

## GUIZHOU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION, ECONOMY

HK061007 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A Guizhou provincial work conference on increasing production and practicing economy, increasing income and economizing on expenditures in industry and communications has called on all staff and workers to try in every way to enliven production and the economy, increase production and practice economy, and increase income and economize on expenditures in order to make contributions in developing the national economy. The conference was convened by the provincial people's government and lasted 10 days, from 24 May to 2 June. Comrades Su Gang, Li Tinggui, Zhang Yuhuan, Shen Yunpu, Ran Yannong, Sang Xiaobing and Wang Bingyin attended and spoke.

During the conference, a series of special meetings were convened centering on the problem of how to enliven enterprises. They specifically studied the questions of how to develop regulation by market mechanism, expand enterprise decisionmaking rights, do well in paying bonuses, and tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and reforms in existing enterprises. They also convened forums to study the problems of expanding the production of [word indistinct] in light industry, strengthening transport and marketing management, and reforming the province's machine building industry. At the conference, they initially mapped out plans for increasing production and practicing economy, increasing income and economizing on expenditures this year.

The conference held: The key to enlivening the economy is to enliven the enterprises, and given them strong internal and external motivation for development. The conference stressed: The economic results from enterprises in Guizhou are lower than the national average. The different is very great. Thus, there is great potential. To maintain a sustained growth rate in the province's industrial production in the next few years, we must rely totally on tapping the potentials of the existing enterprises, bring into play their production abilities, and form as much new production capability as possible.

The conference pointed out: Since the focus of CCP work has been shifted to economic construction, raising ideological and political work to a new standard to better serve the building of the four modernizations is a pressing task at present. Political work should be centered on production, and penetrate into production and business [words indistinct] improve the effect of political and ideology work. We should regularly educate all the staff and workers in the prospects for socialism and in the four basic principles, advocate socialist morality and habits, and encourage them to willingly obey labor discipline and state laws and devote themselves to the four modernizations. We must criticize anarchism, eliminate factionalism and combat evil minds and noxious influences. We should educate the staff and workers to establish the sense of being the masters of the house, bring into full play their activism and creativity, devote themselves to building the four modernizations, launch activities to make contributions to the four modernizations, promote the movement to increase production and practice economy, increase income and economize on expenditures, and try hard to fulfill this year's plan for increasing production and income.

## GUIZHOU MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS MILITIA WORK FORUM

HK070416 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Guizhou Military District held a provincial militia work forum at Cunyi from 20 to 26 May. The forum demanded that in the new situation the military district and people's armed forces department cadres should run militia work well, centering on the four modernizations, and launch militia activities according to local conditions.



Representatives of 11 units reported on and exchanged their experiences and methods in this respect. He Ming, political commissar of the military district gave a speech on an investigation report on successful militia work in the new situation in nine factories and mines in Guiyang and Cunyi. The participants held: So long as we follow the correct orientation of centering militia work on the four modernizations, go down to the basic levels to investigate and study, seriously act as staff officers for the local party committees, and constantly sum up new experiences, study new problems and decide on new measures in light of the changes in the situation, militia work will certainly be done better and better and the militia will truly become a main force in building and defending the four modernizations.

#### SICHUAN RIBAO STRESSES IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK080626 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The 8 June SICHUAN RIBAO frontpages a report on how the Fengjie County CCP Committee has seriously implemented the spirit of the "guiding principles" and resolutely sent back to their original places 71 persons whose status had been improperly changed from agricultural to nonagricultural population, together with illegally-hired workers and cadres. The paper also carries a commentator's article entitled "Do Well in Studying the 'Guiding Principles' and Correct the Party Work Style."

The article says: Since the "guiding principles" were promulgated, many party organizations and party members in Sichuan, especially certain party cadres undertaking leadership duties, have taken the principles as a mirror to examine their own words and deeds, carried forward their achievements and overcome their shortcomings. They have been praised by the masses. However, there are also many units where study of the "guiding principles" is done in a formalistic way. There are even units which have done nothing at all to organize the party members to seriously study the principles, still less implement them. This situation must be changed rapidly.

The article says: Implementing the "guiding principles" and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style is a great affair for the whole party and the glorious responsibility of each and every party member. No party member is exempted. Of course, there are unhealthy trends and violations of party principles in the party. For this reason it is all the more important that we spontaneously act in accordance with the "guiding principles."

The article points out: At present, linking study of the "guiding principles" with reality means linking it with the problem of unhealthy party work style and seriously solving this problem. Many facts have proved that making use of one's powers to pursue special privileges constitutes a poisonous germ sabotaging the flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and the masses and a serious obstacle to accomplishing the four modernizations. All leading organs and cadres must set strict demands on themselves in accordance with the stipulations of the "guiding principles" and take the lead in opposing special privileges and in correcting the party work style.

#### SICHUAN RIBAO ON ALLOWING RURAL UNITS TO BECOME RICH

HK090301 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 9 June commentator's article (title indistinct)]

[Excerpts] The 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee pointed out that we should allow a number of areas, communes, brigades and peasants to become rich before others. What have been the results of implementing this important policy in rural Sichuan over the past year? How should we further implement this policy, speed up the progress of bringing prosperity to all, and allow all their rural areas to become rich as fast as possible?

This is a topic we must study and solve in implementing the policies, enlivening the rural economy, and speeding up agricultural development.

Since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the rural areas throughout the province have seriously implemented the two agricultural documents transmitted by the Central Committee, worked to emancipate the people's minds and stimulated the development of agricultural production. Last year the province again achieved a great increase in agricultural production following the great bumper harvests of the previous 2 years. Everywhere there have appeared a number of rich and outstanding production teams and households where production is done well and whose level of income and distribution is high. Many production teams and households which were in difficulties have changed their poverty-stricken appearance and have also joined the ranks of the rich teams and households. This is an excellent phenomenon.

However, certain cadres are filled with worry about this. They fear that allowing some production teams and peasants to become rich before others will lead to polarization. Certain places have actually resorted to all kinds of means to deal out unfair treatment to outstanding production teams and households. Some have also decided to set limits for outstanding production teams and have forbidden them to exceed those limits. The cadres and peasants of the outstanding production teams and households are also worried that the policies will be changed and that they will then suffer punishment.

As a result of the socialist transformation of agriculture since liberation, we have fundamentally eliminated the possibility of producing polarization. Proceeding from their needs of usurping party and state power, the gang of four distorted and tampered with Marxism and regarded the differences in labor income within the rural collective economy as polarization. Under the pretext of opposing polarization, they pushed through a whole set of ultraleftist policies and vigorously peddled reactionary egalitarianism.

The "richness" advocated by the Central Committee means in fact richness for everyone--socialist richness. The correct way for the peasants to become rich is mainly to rely on the strength of the collective economy and increase the material wealth of society. Those who work more will be paid more. At the same time, so long as they do not [words indistinct] or harm the interests of the state and the collective, the peasants may manage domestic sideline production and private plots and increase their incomes by their own hard work.

We should not take an attitude of [words indistinct] toward the problems we encounter on our onward advance, apply side issues to negate the main current, doubt the correctness of party policies and even [words indistinct] and return to the old road. Instead we should advance in the process of carrying forward our achievements and solving the problems. Practice of the past year has proved that to make the rural areas rich as fast as possible, we must encourage a number of areas, communes, brigades and peasants to become rich before others, help poor production teams and households to become rich, and encourage the rich production teams and households to become outstanding in order to increase the level of agricultural production and income distribution. This requires that we continue to conduct deep criticism of the ultraleftist line, clearly distinguish between socialism and capitalism, further emancipate our minds, overcome egalitarianism, and completely change the erroneous methods of the past when richness was politically opposed, resisted in production, strangled by policy and [words indistinct]. Under the premise of upholding the public ownership of the means of production and the principle of distribution according to work, we should develop production, increase collective and individual income, and make a new socialist countryside of prosperity for all appear before us as fast as possible.



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AFP: BEIJING CADRES PROTEST DEMOLITION OF HOMES

OW061257 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, June 6 (AFP)--Disturbances broke out in the Chinese capital recently when attempts were made to demolish old housing in an area allocated for new buildings, the BEIJING DAILY said today.

The newspaper said that some people had tried to stop the demolition making "unreasonable demands" for their relocation. "When their demands were rejected they refused to move out deliberately fomenting disorder." A number of Communist Party members and cadres were involved in the disturbances.

The BEIJING DAILY published a ruling on the relocation of those occupying premises earmarked for demolition and said that no other demands would be considered. Legal proceedings would be taken against the troublemakers, it added.

PEASANTS IN BEIJING CONSTRUCT MORE NEW HOUSES

OW070730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA)--Roughly seven per cent of the 920,000 peasant households on the Beijing outskirts built new houses last year, according to the city statistics bureau. Another seven per cent plan to do so this year.

Rural housing construction followed the meeting on the question called last year by the State Capital Construction Commission, the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Administration of the Building Materials Industry.

As a result of the surge in housing construction, building materials, especially glass and timber, are in short supply. Recently, the State Capital Construction Commission decided to appropriate some steel and glass for housing in the suburbs.

Beijing peasants occupy an average of 10.3 square metres per person. Eighty per cent of the houses built last year are of brick and wood with a tiled roof and glass windows. Some follow the traditional adobe and stone structure. But in some places, reinforced concrete and prefabricated blocks were used.

Each house has generally three to five rooms, each about 12 square metres. Construction cost is about 350 to 450 yuan per room. Most of the houses were paid for by the peasants themselves. A few were built by production brigades and sold to their members.

Now average income per person in the rural areas was 151 yuan in 1979 as against 126 yuan in 1978 and 99 in 1977. An additional 37 yuan came from household side-line production.

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HU YAOBANG URGES HEBEI'S YI COUNTY TO STRESS AFFORESTATION

OW080223 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to the CHINA FORESTRY [zhong guo lin ye 0022 0948 2651 2814] journal, Yi County, Hebei, has unswervingly shifted the emphasis on the construction of mountainous areas to forestry and taken the road to prosperity by means of afforestation. This year the county's plans for spring afforestation and tree-planting near villages, along roads and streams, and by houses have been overfulfilled by 35 and over 200 percent, respectively.

Last year, comrades of Yi County sent a report on their work to Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Hu Yaobang then wrote a letter to the Yi County party committee on 17 April of last year. The letter said: Yi County has many barren hills and slopes. I hope you will concentrate on studying the issue of farmland capital construction. For years some comrades thought that farmland capital construction was nothing but the construction of water conservancy works and the production of chemical fertilizers and tractors. Of course, I do not oppose this indiscriminately; but I think afforestation is more important because it means preserving water, increasing grain production, developing industrial production, developing light industrial production, and promoting local small industries.

In light of the opinions in the letter, the Yi County party committee revised its plan for the construction of mountainous areas. They realized that in the past they had not paid attention to objective laws in directing agricultural production, indiscriminately stressed taking grain as the key link on plains as well as in mountains, and stressed only the engineering aspect and not the biological aspect in controlling mountains and water. As a result, some engineering works could not be preserved. The result was entirely different, however, in those communes and brigades that had regarded afforestation as the central task in tackling their problems in a comprehensive way. Practice shows that a mountainous area's prosperity lies in developing and preserving the area's resources. They now plan to develop bases for timber and orchards and expect that by 1985 740,000 mu of barren hills will have been afforested.

To promote forestry development, Yi County has consolidated the forestry farms and brigades and determined the standard of grain consumption for the forestry brigades. The county has also assigned some barren hills to be privately owned by the commune members.

NEI MONGGOL LEADERS STUDY MINUTES OF FORUM ON WORK IN XIZANG

SK081056 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to a report by station correspondent (Zhou Fu), in line with the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee circular, more than 40 responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC and various committees and offices concerned held a forum on the morning of 3 June to study the CCP Central Committee circular transmitting the summary of minutes of a forum on the work in Xizang. The forum was presided over by Kong Fei, chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Government. Comrade (Lin Beifeng) of NPC Nationalities Affairs Commission delivered a speech on his views concerning the study of this document.

In light of the actual problems existing in the region, Comrades Kong Fei, Rui Bi and Ke Ligeng discussed and studied the right principles and six major points which one must pay attention to in carrying out future work in Xizang, as set forth by the CCP Central Committee's circular transmitting the summary of 1 minutes of a forum on work in Xizang. They also gave speeches concerning this.



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## MORE COAL MINES TO BE OPENED IN SHANXI PROVINCE

OW080759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Taiyuan, June 8 (XINHUA)--Work has begun on opening three coal mines with a total yearly production capacity of 7.9 million tons in north China's Shanxi Province, leading coal producer in China. Another four coal mines with a joint annual production capacity of 12.5 million tons are to be opened. State investment in the province's coal mine construction this year is the largest since the founding of new China in 1949.

The projects under construction are part of the big modern coal mines planned for the province. Work started early last year with financial help from the state. Meanwhile intensified surveying and designing are going on for some openout and underground mines.

Coalfields account for 37 percent of the total area of the province which has known coal reserves of more than 190,000 million tons, accounting for one-third of China's proved total. The province has 13 coal mines directly under the Ministry of Coal Industry and more than 200 others that are run by local governments at various levels as well as 1,800 coal pits run by people's communes and their sub-divisions. Experts and technicians were invited recently to offer their suggestions, and plans were worked out to give priority to multi-purpose use of coal, both as fuel and as a raw material. This will promote the growth of agriculture, light and heavy industries and other trades.

Shanxi produced over 100 million tons of coal last year, or about one-sixth of the national total. It produced 12.3 percent more in the January-April period of this year than in the same 1979 period. Output is expected to rise by 10 million tons annually after 1981. Over 60 big and medium-sized machinery plants have begun to produce coal mine hoisting and haulage equipment and coal dressing facilities.

Coal dressing will be stressed in this decade, said Minister Gao Yangwen of coal industry earlier this year. He said that all new mines should have coal dressing plants and present mines should expand or add such plants during the decade. The national coal dressing capacity, the minister predicted, should double by 1985. Electrification of two trunk railway lines is being speeded up. Eleven special lines are now under construction for coal mines throughout the province.

## TIANJIN RIBAO ON ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF STATE PRODUCTS

HK060959 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 May 80

[Report on TIANJIN RIBAO 21 May article by the preparatory group of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee: "It Is an Illegal Act To Take Possession of State Products Under the Pretext of Trying Them Out"]

[Text] The article says: During the 10-year Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four who were guilty of the most heinous crimes not only created great confusion in the political, ideological, economic, military, cultural and educational fields, but seriously corrupted our party style and discipline and social values.

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They whipped up the evil wind of pursuit of unlimited personal comforts, making repeated demands, fishing for gains here and there, and freely taking possession of high-grade products under the pretext of "trying them out." Although this evil gradually died down after the collapse of the gang of four, its pernicious influence is still seriously felt.

Municipal departments concerned recently found out that according to rough statistics compiled by 10 factories under the First and Second Light Industry bureaus and the Second Bureau of Machine Building, up to the end of March this year the total number of so-called "test products" gratuitously taken by individuals and units a long time ago and not yet returned included 81 color and black and white television sets, 62 electric fans, 25 cameras, more than 1,000 wristwatches and more than 1,550 lighters, worth a total of 126,600 yuan. Some of these state products were gratuitously taken or bought at a very low price by individuals and units concerned under the pretext of "trying them out." Some were liberally given away or sold at a very low price under the pretext of "trying them out" or "comprehensive examination" by responsible persons of production units who tried to curry favor with their superiors. Some were given away by production units to related units. In some cases, the production units first gave away "trial-use" products to others and then gratuitously gave or sold similar items at a very low price to their workers to stop them from complaining. This evil wind also affected other bureaus to a greater or lesser extent.

It is both necessary and normal for various enterprises and units to send a suitable amount of new products to product examination organizations for technical examination according to regulations. However, the practice of gratuitously taking possession of state products or buying them at a very low price under the pretext of "trying them out" has nothing to do with examination. This is particularly true with high-grade products like television sets, wristwatches, electric fans and cameras. This so-called practice of "trying out products" in fact means not making any distinction between public and private interests, injuring the public interest to benefit private interest and taking what belongs to the public as one's own. It is even a disguised form of taking bribes, corruption and theft. If this evil wind is not resolutely checked, the state will suffer much greater losses as more and more new and high-grade products are produced. This not only will cause greater discontent among the masses and hinder stability and unity but will induce the cadres to go astray, eventually leading to their ruin.

In conclusion, the article written by the preparatory group of the discipline inspection commission of the municipal CCP committee says: All units concerned must conduct a careful checkup on the past practice of taking possession of state products under the pretext of "trying them out," find out where the products have gone and do a good job of taking inventory and retrieving products gratuitously taken away. Under the leadership of the CCP committees, the party's discipline inspection departments at all levels must carefully trace the responsibility, seriously deal with each case and take disciplinary measures against party members and cadres who have violated the above regulations in accordance with the policy of handling past offenses leniently and future ones strictly.

#### BRIEFS

BEIJING MIYUN RESERVOIR--Beijing, 31 May--In accordance with the guidelines put forward by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on work in Beijing, Beijing Municipality's Miyun Reservoir will gradually be developed into a joint enterprise combining water conservancy, agriculture, forestry, industry, sideline production, commerce and tourism. The reservoir, built in 1960, has a capacity of 4.13 billion cubic meters and a surface area of 188 square kilometers. It is estimated that within 2 or 3 years the reservoir can receive large numbers of tourists as well as serve other functions. [Beijing KINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 31 May 80 OW]

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LI DESHENG RECEIVES OFFICIALS OF NATIONAL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

SK081048 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] According to our sources, the first round of basketball matches of the 1980 national youth basketball tournament began among military units on 7 June at the Liaoning Gymnasium and the gymnasium of the Shenyang Armymen's Club in Shenyang Municipality. Participating in the event are 28 men's and women's teams representing military units in Beijing, Shenyang, Jinan, Guangzhou and Chengdu municipalities. This is a magnificent gathering of young top-notch basketball players selected from the entire army.

The Shenyang PLA units held a movie soiree on the night of 5 June to enthusiastically welcome these young top-notch basketball players of the army hailing from all over the country.

Prior to the soiree, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and other leading comrades received the captains and coaches of the various teams and chief and deputy chief referees.

REN ZHONGYI DISCUSSES YOUTH WORK WITH CYL CADRES

SK070852 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, stated his views on young people and on the work for young people in discussions with CYL cadres. The minutes of his recent were talk printed in the Liaoning's QINGNIAN ZAZHI [YOUTH MAGAZINE] on 1 June.

He pointed out: Generally speaking, the cultural life of the youth in our province is healthy. We certainly acknowledge that it is good thing to have a rich, colorful cultural life and to broaden their outlook and knowledge. But the most effective measures for preventing the development of unhealthy activities among the youth are those devised to bring them healthy cultural recreation and sports activities, which truly attract the youth.

Ren Zhongyi stated: Achieving the four modernizations requires the enhancement of the revolutionary spirit. It is a matter of course to encourage youth to sing revolutionary songs. In addition, however, we should also provide them various healthy songs which they would readily accept. These songs should be valiant and spiritual or characterized by sentimentality, as are [words indistinct] and "Goodbye Mother." In short, under no circumstances should we impose restrictions on singing songs which are monotonous, nor impose restrictions on youth trying to resolve problems. According to the Leninist point of view, a communist cannot be tempted by the progress of culture.

Of course, under no circumstances should we allow poisonous things to spread unchecked without criticism and guidance. However, the key to the issue lied in succeeding in the education on Marxism, Leninism and socialism. Only through succeeding in this education can people discern and resist what is negative.

As for foreign movies, they should not be totally forbidden. But it is necessary to strengthen the knowledge of judgment on literature and arts, political and ideological work and education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Efforts should be made to recognize the younger generation's ability to discern things. He said: Comrades who are getting up in age should refrain from setting demands for youth that simply mirror their own views. As a matter of fact, young people require recreation and attention to their futures and ideals. They also desire love affairs and the opportunity to consider before electing lifelong companion. In conducting the work on young people, we should take into account the strong points of youth and not frown on their fondness for recreation and activities.

TA KUNG PAO ON CHANGING U.S. POLICY TOWARDS PRC

HK060952 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 6 Jun 80 p 3

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Complete Readjustment of U.S. Policy on China"]

[Excerpts] Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao arrived in Hawaii from California yesterday after concluding his visit to the U.S. mainland.

The international community has attached considerable attention to Geng Biao's current visit. The crucial issue is that through Sino-U.S. talks on arms sales people can see the future of relations between these two countries.

With the Soviet Union stepping up its policy of expansion, how the countries concerned should correctly understand this grim situation and what measures they should take to counter Soviet hegemonism have become important questions for discussion.

Five months after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, signs of weakness in the relations between the United States and West Europe are beginning to show. West Europe has been rather cool in its response toward the appeals to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and boycott the Olympics. With the exception of Britain, other countries have not shown much enthusiasm.

The Soviet Union has now got itself bogged down in Afghanistan. This is the biggest failure of its aggression against that country. However, it has also accomplished something, that is, it has enabled the whole world to see the superficial harmony between West Europe and the United States.

Against this background, U.S. Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Holbrooke made a comprehensive review of Sino-U.S. relations in a recent speech. The main point of Holbrooke's speech is that the United States intends to deny the popular notion of the 1970's concerning the "tripartite relations between China, the United States and the Soviet Union" and to break free from former Secretary of State Vance's policy of steering a middle course between China and the Soviet Union. The United States will "develop its relations with China as befits the value of this relationship."

He said: These developing relations will include the provision of advanced technology, even technology which may be applied in the military field. During Geng Biao's visit, the U.S. Government has already announced the sales of a number of defense weapons to China. What Holbrooke referred to in his speech might be something other than those already announced. However, this has yet to be proved.

Generally speaking, the United States used to put greater stress on U.S.-Soviet relations in the past and only regarded its relations with China as a card for bargaining with the Soviet Union.

This time, Holbrooke made it very clear that "our relations with China are not simply a reaction of our relations with the Soviet Union." This is quite a change.

The U.S. authorities have come to realize through reality that it is necessary to unite more forces to curb Soviet hegemonism. This is a welcome sign.



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